

Supreme Court Restricts Appeals by Death Row Inmates

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a ruling Tuesday that could hasten many executions, cut back on the rights of death row inmates to make repeated appeals of their convictions.

The 6-to-3 ruling in a case from Georgia was denounced by the dissenters as a drastic curtailment of the rights of criminal defendants.

The court rejected arguments by Warren McCleskey, a death row inmate, that Georgia officials violated his rights when they failed to give him a written statement from the inmate to whom Mr. McCleskey allegedly confessed the slaying of an Atlanta police officer in 1978.

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, writing for the majority, said Mr. McCleskey's failure to raise the issue during an appeal in 1981 disqualified him from trying to use it in subsequent appeals.

Justice Kennedy said the burden was on defendants in such cases to prove they had good reason for not raising the issue initially and that their failure to do so had prejudiced their ability to defend themselves.

For example, he said, a defendant must prove that state officials deliberately interfered with his ability to raise the issue.

It is not necessary for the state to prove that the defendant deliberately abandoned the issue in an earlier appeal in order to raise it subsequently, he said.

The only exception to the new restrictions are those rare instances in which the defendant can show he is probably not guilty of the crime, Justice Kennedy said.

He said the new rules "should curtail the abusive petitions that in recent years have threatened to undermine the integrity of the habeas corpus process."

Habeas corpus is the system that permits convicted defendants to appeal to the federal courts for help when they claim their constitutional rights have been violated.

A proposal in Congress to limit habeas corpus petitions was introduced after a special judicial committee recommended time limits on death row appeals.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, in a dissenting opinion, said the ruling "encourages state officials to conceal evidence that would likely prompt" prisoners to appeal their convictions.

The court "tosses aside established precedents without explanation," he said, "and applies rules in a way that rewards state misconduct and deceit."

Mr. McCleskey's murder conviction was overturned in 1989 by a federal judge who ruled the state had

violated his rights in obtaining his confession to Officer Evans, a fellow inmate.

But the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstated the conviction, ruling that Mr. McCleskey forfeited his right to challenge the constitutionality of the confession by failing to raise the issue in 1981.

Mr. McCleskey's lawyers said they lacked evidence to challenge the confession until 1987, when they obtained Mr. Evans's written statement after the Georgia Supreme Court ordered police records made public.

The defense lawyers said Mr. Evans's statement gave them the first clue that the inmate had been coached by the police to obtain a confession from Mr. McCleskey.

Georgia officials said Mr. McCleskey's lawyers neglected to ask for Mr. Evans's statement.

U.S. Warns Moscow On Emigration Law

WASHINGTON — The United States has warned that Soviet failure to enact legislation relaxing curbs on emigration would prevent Washington from granting trade benefits to Moscow.

The warning followed a comment by a senior Soviet legislator, who said it was unlikely that the parliament would formally end emigration restrictions soon for political and ideological reasons.

President George Bush, the State Department said in a statement, "made it clear when he signed the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement during the Washington summit and again when he waived the Jackson-Vanik amendment in December (that) until the Soviet government enacts new emigration legislation he would not submit the trade agreement to Congress."

It added, "Without congressional approval of the trade agreement, the Soviet Union cannot obtain Most Favored Nation status."

The department said it would not speculate on the Soviet debate on the legislation, "but would note that we continue to urge the Soviet government to take this important step as soon as possible."

On Dec. 12, Mr. Bush waived until July a part of the Jackson-Vanik law that bars credits to a country that does not allow free emigration. He said the move would enable the Soviet Union to

buy up to \$1 billion in food with U.S. farm credits.

Mr. Bush did not waive another part of the law that denies a country most favored nation treatment if it does not allow its citizens free emigration rights. He said such status would be granted when Moscow codified free emigration.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry, which had been a leader in urging the United States to ease trade restrictions on Moscow as emigration curbs were relaxed, expressed deep concern at the report that the law would be delayed.

Its chairman, Shoshana Cardin, said, "The Supreme Soviet's failure to enact this long-pending legislation can only be viewed ominously, as a sign of increasing turmoil within the U.S.S.R., which could impact negatively on the fate of the Soviet Union's Jewish population."

South Korean Students Protest Gorbachev Visit

SEOUL — The police arrested 26 students in Seoul on Tuesday for staging a protest against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's scheduled visit to South Korea later this week, a police spokesman said.

The protesters gathered near the Soviet trade office in Seoul and handed out leaflets denouncing President Roh Tae Woon.

Sir David Lean, Director of 'Lawrence of Arabia,' Dies at 83

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

Sir David Lean, 83, the British director of such classic films as "Brief Encounter," "Great Expectations," "The Bridge on the River Kwai," "Lawrence of Arabia" and "A Passage to India," died Tuesday in London. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Sir David's films won 25 Academy Awards from 1946 to 1970, including seven each for "Bridge on the River Kwai" (1957) and "Lawrence of Arabia" (1962). He received best-director Oscars for the two films, and both also won the best-picture award. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1984.

Sir David was a meticulous craftsman noted for technical wizardry, perfectionism, subtle manipulation of emotions, superb production values, authenticity and taste. He was one of the very few directors who edited his own films, and he also adapted or co-adapted half a dozen of them.

From 1942 to 1955, Mr. Lean made 11 movies, including the acclaimed "In Which We Serve" (co-

directed with Noel Coward), "This Happy Breed," "Oliver Twist," "Breaking Through the Sound Barrier," "Robson's Choice" and "Summer Time."

His early movies were intimate dramas, but beginning with "River Kwai," in 1957, he made long, sumptuous, extravagant epics that took years to complete.

Sir David, a tall, trim man with angular features, keen eyes, and a booming voice, made films with a burning concentration. He called movie making "a terrific thrill, a kick" and said the hardest element of it was "finding a story to fall in love with."

The director who loved to make movies was not allowed to see them during his boyhood in the London suburb of Croydon, where he was born on March 25, 1908. His father, Francis, an accountant, and his mother, the former Helena Tange, were Quakers who regarded motion pictures as sinful. But they sent him to a Quaker boarding school, Leighton Park, in Reading, where he began spending all his spare time going to the movies,

captivated by what he later called "the pure audacity of the American cinema."

Through the decades, he maintained autocratic control over movie sets. "Can you think of any art that isn't one person's vision?" he asked in 1984. "Making a movie is using a vast piece of machinery like a crane to draw a fine line. One person must control the machinery."

Some of his later movies were criticized as overlong, lifeless, monotonous and ostentatious, although reviewers praised individual scenes as vigorous and exciting. Some critics said he was beginning to stress form over content and

visual effects over literary quality to a point that his films were becoming more stately than entertaining.

"Ryan's Daughter," a 1970 movie starring Sarah Miles about an adulterous affair on the western coast of Ireland, received the sharpest criticism. Vincent Canby of The New York Times deplored what he termed its "vacuous 19th-century Romanticism" and "calculated pretentiousness," adding that "this kind of extravagant film making is often lovely to look at, but it becomes, toward the third hour, as boring as cloud-watching."

Mr. Lean's later movies made him, according to Variety, the top

directorial grosser of that time. Nonetheless, it took him 13 years to put together the financing for his next movie, his 16th, "A Passage to India," which vindicated his talent.

He adapted the script from E.M. Forster's 1924 novel about the traumatic clash of the British and Indian cultures. Mr. Canby hailed the 1984 film as "by far his best work" since "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "Lawrence of Arabia."

"Though vast in physical scale and set against a tumultuous Indian background, it is also intimate, funny and moving in the manner of a film maker completely in control of his material," Mr. Canby wrote.

"A Passage to India" received three of the four top awards, including best picture, of the New York Film Critics Circle. The group named Mr. Lean the best director and Dame Peggy Ashcroft the best actress for her portrayal of the saintly Mrs. Moore.

Norwegian Ferry Aground

OSLO — A ferry ran aground Tuesday off the village of Lysoy, sending in Norway but the 140 passengers and crew were safely evacuated, rescue workers said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Lump Sums Tempt Taxpayers to Cheat

Cheating on taxes is not so much a matter of how much the taxpayer owes as when and how he or she has to pay it, according to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. A new IRS study found that when filing out tax returns, those who have to pay a lump sum are three times as likely to cheat as those who owe the same amount but have covered it through quarterly payments or taxes withheld throughout the year.

"It's not how much we owe overall, but feeling that we have to pay it right now, out of pocket, that radically ups the odds of cheating," Russell Weigel, a psychologist at Amherst College in Massachusetts, who conducted the study, told The New York Times. "Whether you're rich or poor, it's what your tax bill looks like that makes the difference."

The amount of cheating varies. Self-employed workers report only 47 percent of income; this rises to 60 percent for small-business owners and to 80 percent for doctors and lawyers. Overall, the IRS estimates that it collects only 84 percent of taxes due.

Although income tax returns are due April 15, U.S. taxpayers living overseas get an automatic two-month extension of the deadline, to June 15. But any taxes owed as of April 15 are payable April 15.

Short Takes

Cadets at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, wear uniforms, but their goals are different from those of cadets in the army, navy and air force academies. "Our graduates are not warriors," Captain Joseph M. Maka, commandant of cadets, told The Washington Post. "We're in the social services." With emphasis on rescue, marine safety and pollution con-

trol, Captain Maka said, the Coast Guard is "a halfway house between flying a jet and serving in the Peace Corps."

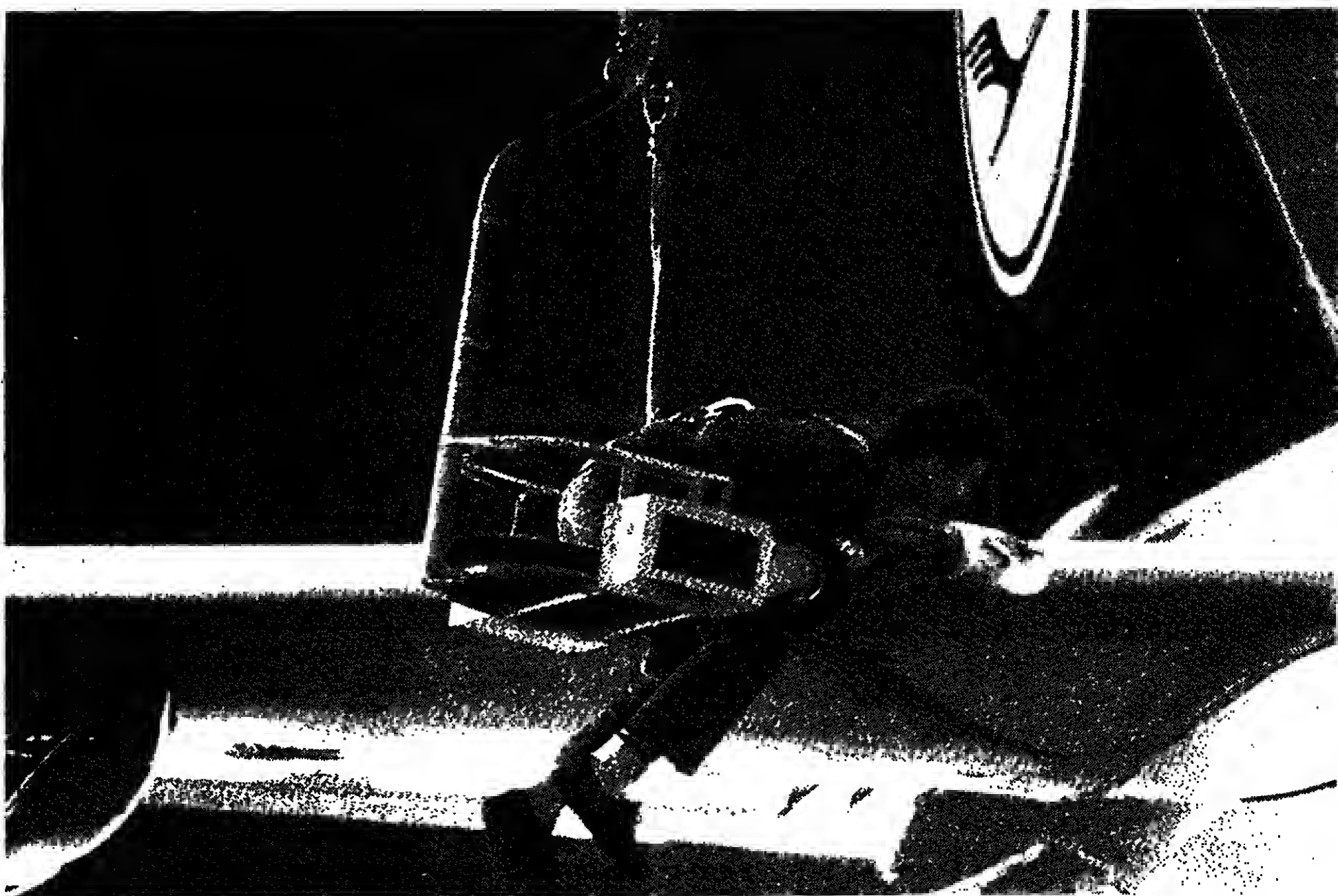
The Ford Crown Victoria and the Mercury Grand Marquis, twin automobiles that are the biggest in their respective divisions, are "classic big American cars," according to Road & Track magazine, but are not, by law, domestic U.S. products. Fewer than 25 percent of their parts, measured by cost, are manufactured domestically as required by law for cars to qualify as American-made.

Yo-yos were introduced in the United States from the Philippines 62 years ago by Donald F. Duncan Sr. Sales peaked in 1963, when Mr. Duncan's company, which has about 85 percent of the market, sold 63 million. Sales sagged to 500,000 in 1985 but, after a blitz of commercials on cable television networks that carry mostly children's shows, totaled 12 million last year. Most yo-yo players are children 8 to 15, said Tom O'Brien, a Duncan executive. But, he added, "I get dozens of letters from string-out executives who say they find playing with a yo-yo to be great therapy."

A Michigan state legislator, Gerald Law, wants to make it illegal for professional athletes to sell their autographs. "I'm thinking of the kid from the city who needs a role model," he says, "but the athlete walks right past him and says, 'I only sign at card shows.' What does that tell the kid?" Replied The New York Times in an editorial: "A good many things. That saintly ballplayers will take time to give kids a lifetime memory, and less saintly guys will walk over them on the way to the Porsche in the parking lot. That baseball, despite the mythology to the contrary, is a business whose practitioners profit wherever they can. That heroes often have cash registers instead of hearts. Painful lessons, but in the long run, valuable ones."

Arthur Higbee

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Endgame in the Far East

The Cold War lingers in Asia, but Mikhail Gorbachev's current visit to Japan could help end it. In Europe, the Berlin Wall no longer stands in the way of improved relations with Moscow's neighbors. In the Far East, islands that Stalin seized from a defeated Japan in 1945 still do. If Mr. Gorbachev can find a way to respond to their rightful owners, Japan is likely to respond with much-needed investment that could transform not only the faltering Soviet economy but the Asian political landscape.

There is little that Washington can do directly to promote this profitable exchange, but Americans can surely hope for a favorable outcome. Mr. Gorbachev's ambitious plans to reconstruct the Soviet economy depend on tranquility with his neighbors and outside help. Japan's trust is critical to both.

Japan and the Soviet Union are technically still at war; indeed, a perceived Soviet "threat" is Japan's chief justification for maintaining the fourth-largest defense budget in the world. At the same time, Japan's model of development appeals to many sophisticated Soviets who know that they cannot afford to go it alone economically but who shrink from freely competitive markets and politics. If the Soviet Union is ever to become a market for Japan's and America's goods, Moscow must also make products that the world wants.

Japan is prepared to help with more than \$20 billion in development aid and loan guarantees to encourage skittish Japanese investors. Publicly, Tokyo is playing down any appearance that it is prepared to swap hard cash for real estate. That makes sense diplomatically, because Mr. Gorbachev is under pressure from his own hard-liners not to conduct a fire sale of the islands. But privately Tokyo is willing to sign a peace treaty, and a check, if Moscow promises to

give back all the islands at some point.

In 1956, the Soviets agreed to return Shikotan Island and the Habomai group, but they reneged on the agreement in 1960 after Japan renewed its security pact with the United States and allowed American bases to remain on its soil. The Soviets still ritually object to those bases, but not to the Japanese-American security pact. In time the Soviets may come to regard even the bases as benign, since they are no longer a threat to the Soviet Union.

The islands are part of Russian territory, and Russian hard-liners are denouncing any deal as another Alaska giveaway. Some Russian nationalists are opposed to Westernization, even if it comes from the East. Mr. Gorbachev himself will understandably insist on limiting Japan's use of the islands for military purposes. Yet the Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, a frequent Gorbachev critic, seems ready to go along with reversions.

In a visit to Japan earlier this month, Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh told reporters: "We need a solution making it possible to draw a clear border line between the two states." Mr. Gorbachev may prefer to postpone any clear redrawing of borders to avoid inspiring independence-minded republics along the Soviet periphery. But if he finds a way to leap over the island barrier, his talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu could take their place alongside two other momentous meetings: the summit session in Malta, at which Mr. Gorbachev and President George Bush set superpower relations on a new course, and the Sverdlovsk conference, at which he and Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave birth to a united Germany. It could help transform the Soviet Union — and remake Far Eastern relations for years to come.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kowtowing to Riyadh

The Saudis and Kuwaitis were kind enough to receive half a million American troops to save their necks from Saddam Hussein. But they could not then see their way clear to receiving Frank Lautenberg, one among 17 U.S. senators who sought to visit the Gulf. Typhoid? No, it was the fact that Senator Lautenberg, a New Jersey Democrat, had an Israeli stamp in his passport from an earlier trip. Twice the Saudi Embassy in Washington refused to stamp in the requisite visa. The State Department then issued Mr. Lautenberg the second passport that has come to be routinely provided to Americans caught in this bind. The visit went on.

In a letter, the senator urged the secretary of state to stir a policy review by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab states conducting this secondary boycott of Israel and suggested that the secretary place the matter on the agenda of regional peacemaking.

But the visa rebuff is only tangentially an offense against Israel. It is directly an offense against the United States — the more sordid and insidious for seldom being accurately recognized. The Saudis and

others are saying that they and not the U.S. government will determine the validity of an American passport. They are forcing a distinction between two kinds of Americans, those who will submit to Saudi derogation of American sovereignty and those who will not. This is being done, to repeat, by a couple of family-run governments that but for the United States would be provinces of Iraq.

For decades now, this form of humiliation of the United States has been greeted with a shrug or an indulgent chuckle by many traveling Americans, journalists as well as diplomats and businessmen. It even happens that Israelis are sometimes seen as villains of the piece for conforming with the law and dignity of their own visa procedures and inconveniencing Americans as a result. Who can tell to what extent such habits of shabby complicity have nourished in Arab minds the rejection of Israel, which is a root cause of the whole Middle East dispute? Not one day longer should the American government kowtow to Saudi Arabia in this manner.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

America Still Lags

There is much good news in the latest statistics on infant mortality in America. The overall rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births declined in 1990 by the sharpest rate in a decade, down to 9.1. The most recent statistics for American minorities also show a drop in newborn death rates. But there is sobering information, too, that shows that the nation still has far to go before it catches up with the rest of the industrialized world.

Although the American rate improved, the country's international standing continued to erode, falling from 19th in the world in 1985 to no better than 22d in 1990. And there are no indications that the gap in infant death rates between whites and some disadvantaged minorities has shrunk. The infant mortality rate for American Indians and for those of Puerto Rican extraction, for example, was 50 percent and 40 percent higher, respectively, than the rate for whites, according to the annual report on the health status of the United States.

Moreover, the infant death rate among blacks is still twice that of whites, and the gap there is wider than it was in the 1980s.

Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan says that some of the success that has been achieved goes to reductions in early deaths from respiratory distress syndrome. That can be attributed, in part, to

new drugs for treating low-weight babies whose lungs are not fully developed at birth. Expanded Medicaid eligibility and improved access to prenatal care were also cited.

Although other factors are involved, there are correlations between the infant death rates of certain populations and the amount of prenatal care they have received. From 78 to 96 percent of all American women of Cuban, Chinese, Japanese and Filipino American descent, for example, have prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy and have infant death rates that range from 8 to 8.2 per 1,000 live births. Among other American minority groups, where the percentage of women receiving early care drops to around 60 percent, the infant death rates are generally much higher.

Much more improvement is possible. Dr. Sullivan estimates, for example, that infant deaths could be reduced by 10 percent if all women refrained from smoking during pregnancy. It is also clear that advanced therapies and technologies designed to save even the sickest infants are not the best nor the most expensive course. Other nations have placed a higher priority on the health of pregnant women and on the level of care they receive. Surely even with the limits of current fiscal restraints America can begin to do the same.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Leaders in Need of Good News

If two national leaders ever had good reason to wish for a breakthrough in bilateral relations, they are Mikhail Gorbachev and Toshiki Kaifu. Both face serious domestic problems, and both could draw considerable benefit from a success in the international sphere. Mr. Kaifu, like Mr. Gorbachev, is trying to hold on to his job.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)

Skepticism in South Africa

The European Community is lifting its curbs on Krugerrands, iron and steel imports from South Africa. It should be an

occasion for burials and the injection of new life into South Africa's economy. But nobody expects a flood of investment into this country. Nobody expects we will quickly emerge from the economic malaise in which we find ourselves. One reason is that the violence in South Africa is not just a matter of concern internally. It impacts on our image abroad and helps to keep investors away. What they want is stability and an assurance that their money is safe. When they read about the terrible fighting between political and tribal factions, they shy away from this country. They do not want to put their money into a country in which there is a possibility of civil war.

— The Citizen (Johannesburg)

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OPINION

The New Way of War Is to Bomb Now and Kill Later

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — What does a bombed city look like? Relief workers returning from Iraq say that from now on our mental image should look more like Baghdad than Dresden. The buildings are standing, hardly anyone was killed by blast or fire, but now that the war is over the dying is beginning.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which normally expresses itself in the

The Red Cross warns that unless governments urgently muster a massive effort, the situation in Iraq will become a long-term disaster.

most understated language it can devise, warned last week of the seeds of a "public health catastrophe of immense proportions." It was referring not to the plight of the 1.5 million Kurds but to that of the other 14 million Iraqis.

The principal threat is contaminated water and lack of sanitation. The country's electrical system was wiped out by the bombing. That means that water treatment plants are silent and water pipes empty. Sewage cannot be pumped, either, or treated. Backed-up pipes are draining into canals and rivers out of which people are now, perforce, drinking.

The most immediate consequence is diarrhea, which, according to the Red Cross, often kills the children "within a few hours."

There are reported outbreaks of other infectious diseases, but without chemical reagents or power to run lab incubators they have not been identified. Without telephones, mail service or gasoline it is impossible to get an accurate count of the sick and dying.

Dr. Jack H. Geiger, president of Physicians for Human Rights, who has just returned from Iraq, says he would not be surprised if the nationwide toll soon ran to "many tens of thousands." Hospitals, the remnants of what was once an excellent health care system, are superficially intact, but hardly functioning. Most have no antibiotics, anesthetics, intravenous transfusion apparatus and other essentials. Dr. Geiger describes burn wards where little can be done but flap towels to keep away the flies. Drugs can be shipped in, but sporadic power for a few hours a day, no water above the first floor and no sanitation are far more serious problems. Patients may be better off staying away. Without gasoline, most people are not faced with the choice.

Food is scarce. The government ration has been cut three times. It now provides, for example, three loaves of bread per person per month. Milk powder is available only to sick children with a doctor's prescription. Prices are astronomical. A large fish costs two weeks' wages. But for the 70 to 90 percent of the work force that is unemployed, anything beyond the government ration is out of reach.

We are beginning to be able to attach some meaning to that macabre new phrase: to bomb

a country "back to the pre-industrial age." If it means that destructive technology could be smashed with little loss of innocent life, most Americans seemed to feel that was just, though harsh. But now what should have been obvious from the start will become inescapable.

Reducing a country overnight to pre-industrial conditions is not an antiseptic exercise involving merely infrastructure, but an individual human experience as horrible as it sounds. The real meaning of high-technology warfare, says Dr. Geiger, is "bomb now, die later."

Iraqis are worse off now than if Iraq had been a typical developing country before the war. Their industrial systems are unaccustomed to untreated water. They have few emergency generators. Their high-tech systems require expensive, complex and time-consuming repairs and replacements. Improvisation is difficult.

Above all, everything depends on energy. "The energy vacuum," says the report of the UN secretary-general's envoy, "is an omnipresent obstacle to the success of even a short-term, massive effort to maintain life-sustaining conditions."

Conditions will worsen. As the Kurds freeze in the mountains, summer is nearing in Baghdad and the south. As the temperature rises, so does the risk of epidemics and people's need for water.

The June harvest is questionable, with no electricity to run irrigation pumps and no gasoline for harvesting combines. Food now available cannot be stored because of the lack of refrigeration. Seeds for next season's crop were destroyed. Famine is an imminent prospect.

Public and private agencies are making heroic efforts to provide some relief. All agree that together they amount to a drop in an ocean. The Red Cross warns that unless governments urgently muster a massive effort, the situation will become "a long-term disaster." The secretary-general's mission expects "a catastrophe . . . at any time."

Needed are imports of not only food, medicine and other items allowed under the ceasefire agreement but also of all kinds of spare parts, agricultural machinery, pesticides, telecommunications system, chemicals, generators, repairs for power plants and refineries and — irony of ironies — oil.

This time there can be no improvised policy-making between fishing trips. The extent of present and anticipated human suffering demands some clear answers to these questions.

With whom were the allies at war, Saddam Hussein or all Iraqis? If not all Iraqis, which? If the goal of getting rid of Saddam Hussein has failed, at least for the time being, should geopolitical or humanitarian concerns take precedence? Specifically, if epidemics and starvation take hold before the terms of the cease-fire's 120-day schedule are met, which is more important? How far does America's and other coalition members' responsibility extend for Iraqis suffering? If Iraq cannot pay for what its people need while also paying reparations, what should be done?

Finally, unavoidably: Was it worth it?

The writer, vice president of the World Resources Institute, writes this column independently for The Washington Post.

Germany: Laissez-Faire for the East Is a Formula for Trouble

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Germany is in serious trouble because of the Kohl government's decisions last year on economic unification of the two halves of the country. By converting East German marks to Deutsche marks, the government produced immediate delight for eastern German voters, who found that their savings could buy them West German cars and luxury goods. But that act also, as a stroke, ruled out the possibility of eastern German industry. It was an error of political opportunism. Now another error appears to be being made for reasons of ideology.

All of Eastern Europe, and not just East Germany, has possessed only one real asset for surviving competition with the Western economic world. It is that the East is a low-wage producer, admittedly of low-technology and low-value-added goods, salable on other markets chiefly because of their cost advantage. Helmut Kohl wiped out that advantage for eastern Germany. It is now a high-cost producer. Hence production is ceasing.

Wage costs are high, and eastern German companies debt, formerly dominated in an uncompetitive currency of low value, has become high-value Deutsche mark debt.

Since it is all but totally impossi-

ble for an eastern German enterprise to compete with West German manufacturers in quality or productivity, it closes. The Treuhandanstalt, the agency responsible for disposing of eastern industry, is charged

Hence the soaring rate of unemployment in eastern Germany, carrying with it a threat to political stability and moderation obvious to all.

to sell these companies off. It has thus far managed to sell 1,000 firms, 100 to foreigners. Not much is left that is worth buying. Plant is obsolete and work forces lack modern technical training, tools and equipment.

If a Western company wants to set up in the East it usually is better off buying open-field sites, building a modern factory and training a young work force to its standards. But when costs offer no decisive advantage over costs in the West, and there is mount-

ing unemployment, which means social tension and drastically falling buying power in the East, why bother?

There were two constructive strategies possible in eastern Germany, either of which would have avoided unemployment on the scale now emerging. One was to keep the region economically segregated and protected for the time being, so that it could exploit its advantage as a low-cost producer while attempting to develop a more competitive industry.

This was what the other East European countries are compelled to do. It is a demeaning role; it accepts the fact of exploitation by more prosperous and efficient economies. The Polish or Czech worker admits that he has no chance of earning what a worker earns for comparable work in Germany or France. On the other hand this strategy possesses immediate economic logic and offers the promise of something better to come.

An alternative course would have been massive government subsidy to modernize industry and reconstruct infrastructure in the East. This would have been the policy of a government with a tradition of state industrial interventionism. But the German government is doctrinally committed to

free market solutions, and the decentralization of German government also tends to preclude such a course.

It is a doctrinal commitment now under increasing challenge outside Germany. It was not private enterprise that gave West Germany its industrial infrastructure in the late 1940s and 1950s. The importance of public investment has been neglected in recent years. However, the era of Reaganism-Thatcherism is passing; the correlations between public investment and national economic performance become more evident.

An American study by Alan A. Chazan, in the Journal of Monetary Economics, proposes that a cause of the economic stagnation that has existed between the fall in the growth rate of (nonmilitary) public infrastructure investment in the United States between the 1950s-1960s and the 1971-1985 period, and the fall in productivity growth which took place in the same period. The annual increase in public infrastructure stock went from an average 4.1 percent of GNP to 1.6 percent, and at the same time a fall occurred in overall U.S. productivity growth from 2 percent annual growth to an average 0.8 percent.

Much the same correlation shows up between the educational level of the work force and productivity, al-

though this is scarcely a controversial proposition. A recent French study demonstrates that the most productive tenth of French industry has the highest number of engineers and technically educated staff, and the least productive tenth of industry has the highest number of unskilled workers. Public investment in education has a clear payoff in industrial productivity.

Germany is making a heavy infrastructure investment in the East but there is no equivalent investment in industry itself, which is expected to renew or re-create itself wholly by private initiative. Without a cost advantage, no incentive exists for it to do so; indeed, the means do not exist unless private capital from West Germany or abroad is injected, and what is the motive for that?

In most cases no motive exists. Hence the soaring unemployment rate in eastern Germany, carrying with it a threat to German political stability and moderation obvious to all.

Eastern Germany is gravely ill after 45 years of Marxist doctrine and practice, but treatment of the malady with the doctrine of untempered laissez-faire gives no sign of succeeding. In the meantime, social tensions mount.

International Herald Tribune
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Japan: Better to Spend These Billions on Aid Than on Arms

By Saburo Okita

TOKYO — American criticism of Japan's handling of the Gulf crisis and war. And in Japan, there is frustration that Americans neither understand nor appreciate that the Japanese did all they could, given the constitutional and parliamentary constraints. Japan's \$2 billion contribution last year to the multilateral force in the Gulf and an additional \$9 billion this year came straight from Japanese taxpayers' pockets. But this was more than pocket money.

Hopefully, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's recent meeting with President George Bush, at which Mr. Bush expressed gratitude for Japanese support in the Gulf, helped forestall further deterioration in relations.

Our economies and our politics are now global. Issues once considered purely local have become the subjects of international negotiations. Perhaps the best example of this is the Structural Impediments Initiative between Japan and the United States last year. There the two sides were able to point out problems and to suggest reforms in a manner that not so long ago

would have been considered intervention in the other's domestic affairs.

The world economy is gradually formulating new rules of behavior. Sound standardization is a good thing. But it is crucial that the process not be one of any single country's demanding that others be "the same as me" or "do what I say"; it should be a give-and-take process, with everyone borrowing the best the others have to offer.

Japan and the United States have different ways of looking at things. This is only natural; their histories and present situations are very different. It seems preposterous for America, or any country, to insist that its particular system is 100 percent right and that all others are deviant or unfair.

There are many rooms in the house of capitalism. Chairman Johnson has called Japan a "capitalist development state." Its approach might also be labeled "catch-up capitalism" or "the capitalism of the late-comer."

Developing countries and the former Communist countries have shown great interest in the Japanese

model. They wonder if simply privatizing everything and allowing an economic free-for-all really guarantees their people a better living. They wonder if there might not be some kinder and gentler middle ground between a centrally controlled economy and a laissez-faire market-driven economy. And they suspect that this third path might be a surer route to success. The Japanese experience is thus studied as one point of light.

But today, when Japan has a higher per-capita GNP than the United States does, others expect Japan — and not unreasonably — to minimize the government role and to rely more on market mechanisms in a move away from interventionist industrial policies.

Even if this shows Japan's growth rate and makes Japanese products less competitive internationally, such a shift, it can be argued, is essential to maintaining harmonious relations with other nations.

It might be well for Japan to settle for only average growth in the 1990s

and not get too far ahead of the other countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Reducing the growth rate to around 3 percent would be good for the global environment, alleviate labor shortages in Japan, and perhaps reduce economic friction.

Yet Japan is not only a Western-oriented democracy. It is an industrial power in Asia, a region that is home to more than half the people of the world.

Japan accounted for 66 percent of the region's total GNP in 1988. The economic position of Japan in Asia is roughly analogous to that of the United States in the Americas; the United States accounted for 70 percent of Western Hemisphere GNP in the same year.

Not surprisingly, Asian and Pacific countries are expecting more and more of Japan. Japan thus has two sets of expectations to meet, and they sometimes conflict.

A big difference between the United States and Japan has to do with their different wartime heritages. For the United States, the military has largely brought honor and prestige. For Japan, it has meant bankruptcy and hatred. Little wonder there is such strong distrust of the military in Japan, such resistance to any military role, and such a desire for peace.

Since the war, Japanese life expectancy has risen until it is among the world's highest; the infant mortality rate is now among the world's lowest; and both inflation and unemployment have been held low, in the 2 percent range. The nation's streets are relatively safe.

There does not seem to be any pressing reason to upset this apple cart. Most Japanese are happy to continue with things as they are. Japan certainly should take an ac-

tive part in providing international security guarantees under United Nations auspices. But it has an even more important role to play in promoting development in poor countries, improving health and living conditions around the world, and protecting the global environment.

There is no serious dissent on this agenda within Japan, and it should be a welcome approach internationally. The \$9 billion Japan contributed to the multilateral force in the Gulf is roughly equal to the total yearly overseas development aid disbursed by Japan. If Japan could institutionalize this increase and add it to the annual ODA budget, it would thus double the aid level, pushing Japanese overseas development aid up to 0.6 percent of GNP — close to the UN target of 0.7 percent.

A resolution passed by the U.S. Congress called on Japan to raise the total of development spending plus overseas development aid to 3 percent of GNP. There would be serious opposition in Japan and overseas to any sharp increase in Japanese defense spending.

Yet, if Japan resolved to allocate 1 percent of GNP to economic assistance, it would be contributing half the total aid from OECD countries. Part of this largest help would go to the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe.

A steady effort by Tokyo in this direction would be in Japan's long-term interests, and it surely would have a powerful impact on global perceptions of Japan.

The writer, Japan's foreign minister in 1979 and 1980, is chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Blow to Bismarck

BERLIN — The election at Gesteinshaus produced a tie, or, at any rate, the necessity for a second appeal to the electors; and thus Prince Bismarck, the greatest statesman of modern times, is compelled to enter into a humiliating contest with Herr Schmalzfeldt, an obscure cigar-maker. An anti-Bismarck coalition would amount to the defeat of the ex-Chancellor by over two thousand. In any case he has suffered a severe blow.

1916: Wilson's Note

NEW YORK — According to despatches from Washington to-day (April 16), President Wilson, instead of resting yesterday according to his custom, devoted the whole day to a study of the new evidence in the Sussex case and framed his Note to Germany before he left his study last evening. According to all forecasts published, the new American Note will practically amount to an ultimatum.

It will demand from Germany a full apology for attacks on unarmed merchant vessels carrying American citizens and also assurances that such attacks shall be ended immediately. Should another ship carrying Americans be torpedoed without warning after the receipt of the Note in Berlin, it is expected the United States will refuse to negotiate further, but that the act will automatically sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

1941: Strikes 'Criminal'

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, said last night (April 16) before the Academy of Political Science that the "main trouble" in the strike epidemic "is that some one is trying to take advantage of the defense program to further his own ends and I repeat that this is criminal — almost like men fighting about who should hold the hose when the house is on fire."

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OPINION

The Mess Made by 'Realists' Argues for a Try at Morality

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — Let us dream awhile. Just suppose the United States could come up with a concept for the Middle East that would give the people of the region a chance for happiness and end wars.

That would certainly make a lot of friends for the United States; protect it from getting ensnared militarily and

ON MY MIND

lower its defense costs. To do all that would obviously promote American national interests.

And what would happen if the idea were presented? The administration in Washington would run like hell. That is what it has been doing so far — because the concept is no dream. It is at hand, tested and proved workable in most other parts of the world.

It is called political democracy. Democracy does not guarantee happiness. It just gives people the chance to pursue it — an aspiration upon which America was created.

But the spread of democracy does guarantee that the number of wars will go down. No magic. It is simply that in a democracy the people must consider and support a war. Generally they do not approve unless they feel threatened. Democracies do not go to war with each other.

The Bush administration, like so many of its predecessors, certainly does believe in democracy — for designated parts of the world, mostly where it is already in place. Such as North America, selected countries in Central and South America, Western and Central Europe, Japan and maybe one or two other Asian countries.

America Is Divided

THOMAS MANN, director of government studies at the Brookings Institution, believes that most Americans consider the Gulf war over and have little interest in helping rebel groups or getting further involved in other ways. "Americans are reluctant to get involved in the internal machinations of other countries, and they worry about quagmire," Mr. Mann says.

But some predict that support will grow for direct U.S. military action to assist the rebel cause, even as opposition efforts appear to have collapsed.

"The consensus is that we should finish the job," said David Gold, a Dallas talk show host. "As more and more people see the scenes of refugees fleeing the area, they get more concerned. The feeling is, if there is a new world order, then what about these people?"

— Richard Morin, director of polling for The Washington Post.

For the Soviet Union, democracy is fairly acceptable to Washington, as long as Mikhail Gorbachev is not damaged. But for China — don't be ridiculous. And for the Middle East and Africa — why, to promote the idea would be dangerous intervention.

Intervention, yes — but not the kind of armed intervention that diplomats and politicians now talk about to frighten us away from backing democracy or even rebels against tyranny. We cannot land troops in China or the Baltics to free the people from their tormentors.

But to promote democracy and to help the victims of dictatorship the United States could choose its friends and allies more carefully. It could rule out alliances with terrorists, seek out and support democratic groups wherever it can find them, openly through an enlarged National Endowment for Democracy. It would be moral intervention — and morality also now seems utterly terrifying.

American diplomats never quarrel publicly with morality in personal life; forfend. But so sadly often they flinch in embarrassment at the idea of international morality, like an atheist caught reading the Bible.

For many years, "realists" have dominated American foreign policy, particularly on the Middle East. They constantly search for a "balance of power" that is unattainable because it is based on dictatorships, which by their very nature are the cause of instability. They dismiss the concept of morality in international affairs and believe that democracy is impossible in the Middle East.

Yes, it is impossible — as long as the repressive have their way and we appease the Saddam Husseins and Hafez Assad of the area, coddle the oil despots and are in a constant twist of irritation about U.S. support of Israel, the only democracy in the area.

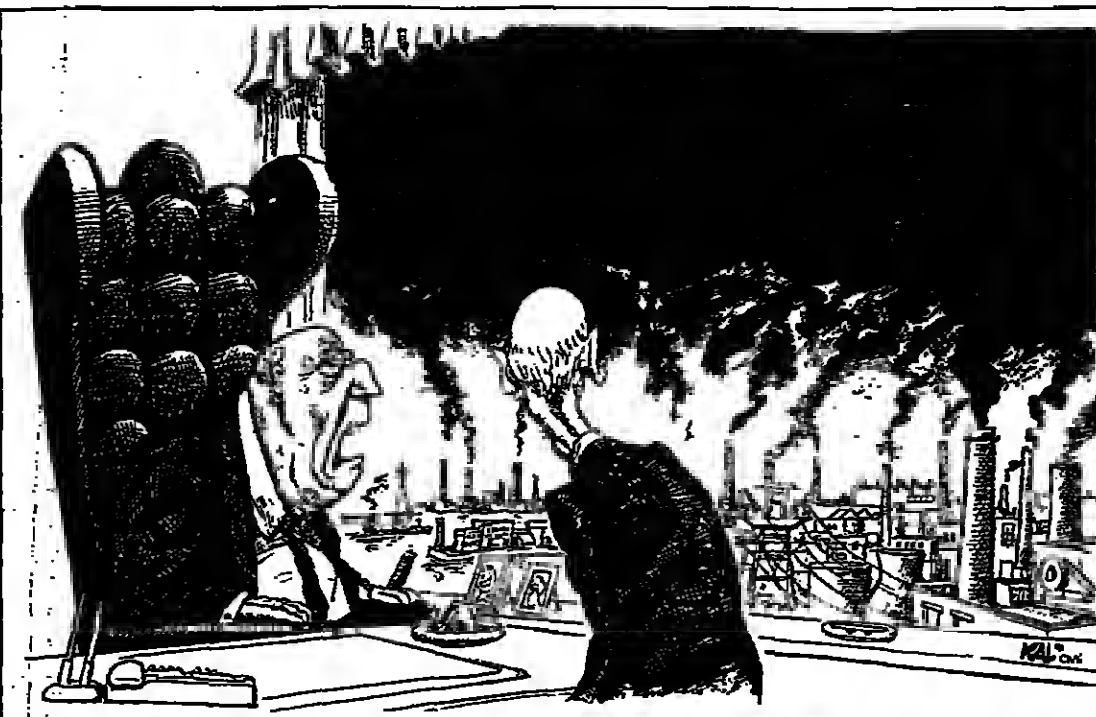
Just see where realpolitik has gotten us in the Middle East: Iran in the hands of religious fanatics, Syria and Libya ruled under terrorist fascism, Saddam Hussein still in power, marauding — and a million Iraqi refugees clawing for food, crying out their hunger and betrayal.

For a brilliant analysis of the power of democracy and the folly of realism read "Exporting Democracy" by Joshua Muravchik, just published by the American Enterprise Institute Press. It will be lastingly important.

Dictators claim the right to kill without interference. Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote these sentences: "I tell you: interfere more and more... We beg you to come and interfere."

That is the prayer of all living political prisoners and refugees. It is the prayer that rises from the graves of those who were shot, butchered, strangled or incinerated, quickly, without interference.

The New York Times.



All this worry about the ozone layer. Look out there, Smithsonian; do you see a hole?

Teenager in a White Coat, Living a New York Dream

By Helen Ngai

NEW YORK — I have seen a lot of stories lately about how difficult and dangerous it has become to grow up in New York. They are true.

But what is not said is how, when things go right, the city can be a wonderful and exciting place to grow up — a

I imagined doing something to help. Maybe I could have had that dream anywhere. But New York is one of the few places in the world — maybe the only one — where I could be living this reality.

Three afternoons a week I walk into the laboratory of one of the country's most well-known AIDS scientists, put on a white coat and walk over to blood samples taken from AIDS patients.

There are a lot of ways to learn immunology but none more powerful. I believe in the scientist I am working for and with. I hope our work will help bring this terrible epidemic to an end.

The story of how I got from my dream to my reality is worth telling — not because it is my story but because it suggests how more young people can realize their ambitions.

I begins with a caring teacher. As a junior at the Bronx High School of Science last fall I talked about my interest in the immune system and AIDS.

My science teacher had seen a newspaper story about how Dr. David Ho, an AIDS scientist who had made some important discoveries, was coming to New York. He was going to set up one of the world's biggest AIDS labs with money from a private foundation and the city.

My teacher said that would be an ideal place for me.

"What do I do?" I asked her.

"Call them," she said.

So I did. But I hardly expected that a call from a high school student to a world-famous scientist would be returned anytime soon or at all.

They called me back two days later.

Dr. Ho arranged to meet me.

At that meeting he listened to me, encouraged me, told me about his work and asked me to help. I have been working in his lab since February.

The scientists here are from China, Japan, India, the Netherlands and the United States. They take time to explain to me the procedures I am doing. They are going to help me shape my own project. I have never learned so much so fast.

My parents were scared at first about my working with the AIDS virus, but they are proud of me now.

I think my father, an electrician, and my mother, a seamstress, see my success, and that of my older sisters, as confirmation that they did the right thing when they fled China in the 1960s to seek a better life.

I know I am not the only 17-year-old walking around this city with big dreams. I hope others will be as fortunate as I have been in getting to live at least one of them.

The writer, a junior at the Bronx High School of Science, is a student fellow at the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greece and the EC Rules

Regarding the news analysis "Club Europe's Private Dilemma: Greece Won't Play by the Rules" (April 9):

Contrary to the article's assertions, Greece actively supports European Community goals in general and European political and economic unification in particular, and Greece contributes, in line with most other EC countries, to the promotion and achievement of a Single European Market.

Greece has participated actively in the Community's intergovernmental bodies for political and economic unification. The Athens government is determined to stabilize and restructure the Greek economy, permitting the country's full and active participation in all aspects of European integration.

In this context Athens has succeeded in significantly curtailing the number of transgressions of Community law. The most recent EC statistics and reports indicate that Greece is by no means the worst offender of the EC countries.

ARISTIDIS CALOGEROPOULOS-STRATIS, Press Counselor, Greek Embassy, Paris.

Talking Back to Simpson

Regarding "Talking Back to Arnett" (Letters, March 21) from Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming:

The defect in Peter Arnett's war reporting from Baghdad, apparently, was that his "tone and manner" (rather sub-

jective characteristics) were "helpful to the government of Iraq and harmful to the United States."

Complete objectivity is perhaps out of reach, but what about impartial reporting of uncomfortable facts? Is such an idea no longer valid? Perhaps what Senator Simpson wants is a press that is conservative and accepts the status quo, whatever the facts.

Are we not better off with a press that eschews political expediency and tries to report as truthfully as it can?

J. EDWARD MILNER, London.

Senator Simpson obviously still believes in that old canard about critical reporting, and not poor generalship, having lost the Vietnam War.

And he has let his personal animosity for Peter Arnett of CNN get in the way of common sense. Why blame Mr. Arnett? He was just another working stiff on assignment. If anyone, blame the person responsible, the president of CNN.

Of course, Saddam Hussein hoped to gain a propaganda advantage from allowing CNN to remain in Baghdad, on his terms. What other motive could he have had for doing so? As soon as the war was over and the civil repression about to begin, he kicked CNN out.

W. B. BRADLEY, Uxbridge, England.

I see all the horror of the poor Kurds on the Turkish and Iranian frontiers with Iraq, and I see the desperate refugees in the buffer zone between Kuwait and Iraq. But how strange...

I don't see Peter Arnett.

Could he be on his way back to Baghdad to report on the ghastly tragedy from there?

DAVID OSBORN, London.

Don't Blame the Victim

Regarding "A Lunch Between Friends and a Night on the Town" by William Safire (Opinion, April 12):

Regardless of what really happened at the Kennedy estate, William Safire's comment that a woman who visits a man's home late at night after a few drinks is placing herself "in what used to be called an occasion of sin" is dangerous.

It implies that if the woman is taken advantage of, she is somehow to blame. Mr. Safire's opinion is outdated, and it has been for some time. Unfortunately, rapists and male judges still use such inane rationalizations to excuse exploitative behavior toward women.

VICTORIA DOMPKA, London.

The Cardinal Wore Red

Regarding "A Gray Eminence Fades From 10 Downing Street" (March 27):

No, Richelieu was no gray eminence. He was in complete charge of French foreign and domestic policy until he died, having chosen and trained his successor, Mazarin.

In contrast, Sir Charles Powell, the former adviser to Margaret Thatcher and John Major, seems to have had the

rug pulled out from under him by "senior foreign service officials."

But not even Marie de Medici was able to destabilize Richelieu. Where is the comparison?

DANIEL GRANT, Paris.

Of course, the gray eminence during the reign of Louis XIII was not Cardinal Richelieu, who was highly visible (and red-robed). The man behind the scenes was Pere Joseph, a monk who was sent on secret missions by his master, the cardinal.

CLAIRE CHAMPOLLION, Paris.

Scaling the Vatican?

Regarding "The Woman Who Conquered Everest" (Back Page, April 10):

The article refers to Junko Tabei's goal of climbing the highest mountain in every country of the world. But to do so in countries like Monaco, Nauru or the Holy See would hardly seem worthy of her talents — unless she plans to reserve those countries for her 80th birthday.

BRUCE HYLAND, Nairobi.

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MAÎTRE JOAILLIER À GENEVE

The Raisa Factor: She's Enchanting the Japanese

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A young Japanese mother was strolling down one of Tokyo's most fashionable streets with her baby Tuesday when a red-haired foreign woman in a smart green suit came up, took the child in her arms and walked off to a waiting limousine.

The perpetrator of the incident, carried out before 10,000 or so witnesses in the Ginza, Tokyo's downtown shopping district, was Raisa M. Gorbachev.

On the first day of a four-day state visit to Japan with her husband, Mrs. Gorbachev has been immensely popular with the Japanese. Television newscasters and newspapers were enchanted by the events on the Ginza, when Mrs. Gorbachev dived into a crowd of onlookers, as she often does, and this time came out with a baby.

Mrs. Gorbachev had been en route to the Kabuki theater for an afternoon performance when she stopped her long black Zil limousine in the middle of the Ginza.

Trailing by a phalanx of security agents, she walked over to the sidewalk and began shaking hands with the hordes of people shouting for attention: "Raisa-san! Raisa-san!"

Eventually, she came upon the young mother, who was holding a vigorously crying baby of about 10 months or so. Without a pause, Mrs. Gorbachev confidently took the child in her arms, promising to stop the tears.

She cooed in Russian. The baby's mother cooed in Japanese. The child bawled in the universal language of unhappy infants.

Refusing to give up, Mrs. Gorbachev turned and walked back to her limousine, babe in arms. The mother came trailing after, holding a hand over her mouth in the gesture Japanese women always use when they become an object of attention.

A few blocks down the street, the limousine stopped at the Kabuki theater. The young mother and her child stepped out of one side and disappeared into the crowd. Mrs. Gorbachev stepped out the other door and in a few minutes was mugging for the cameras with a troop of Kabuki players in their traditional white-face makeup and elaborate kimono.

Then she was off to a small candy factory, where she diligently pumped all the female workers about their family life.

"I want to know if Japanese women keep working even after they have a baby," Mrs. Gorbachev said. The answer is customarily no; but in today's tight labor market, more and more women with children have jobs.

All of this energetic fraternizing with the Japanese made Mrs. Gorbachev the star of the Tuesday evening telecasts on the state visit, the first trip to Japan by a Soviet leader. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his wife also had lunch with Japan's prime minister and dinner with the emperor.

but it was Mr. Gorbachev's walk through the crowds of shoppers on the Ginza that caught the national eye.

As she has done elsewhere, Mrs. Gorbachev seemed to be successful at putting a friendly human face on the abstract image of the Soviet Union. That kind of effort could pay big dividends here, even if the Gorbachev visit does not produce tangible policy breakthroughs.

For decades, the Soviet Union has been an object of fear and dislike among the Japanese people. One of the reasons Mr. Gorbachev came here, at a time when he is under intense pressure at home, was to begin building friendlier relations between the two nations.

For Mr. Gorbachev, the next few days call for meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and various official speeches. The Soviet leader will not have much chance to meet Japanese citizens until Friday, when he is scheduled to visit the old capital of Kyoto and the park in Nagasaki memorializing the victims of the atomic bomb blast there.

Mrs. Gorbachev, meanwhile, has a schedule full of traditional Japanese tourist stops. She will visit a pottery maker, sip green tea, practice the art of *ikebana*, or flower arranging, and sample various Japanese foods.

In addition, somebody with a strong sense of public relations has scheduled a stop for Mrs. Gorbachev at the sprawling, noisy Tsukiji Fish Market along Tokyo Bay, where tons of fresh fish, crab, squid and octopus are sold every day.

GORBACHEV: Polite Sparring

(Continued from page 1)

meeting Tuesday. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Kaifu spent half their time on this subject.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Kaifu asserted that it was up to the Soviet leader to change the atmosphere by offering concessions on the Kuril islands issue. "The time for a political decision is before us," Mr. Kaifu told Mr. Gorbachev.

The spokesman for Mr. Kaifu said a news blackout had been imposed on all discussions of the Kuril islands issue, including how much money Japan might offer the Soviet Union if it is resolved favorably to Tokyo.

Moscow and Tokyo plan to announce agreement on 15 separate topics when the meetings wind up on Thursday, before Mr. Gorbachev's departure on Friday, but few of them amount to significant financial breakthroughs. One economic accord involves Japan sending 300 specialists to help the Soviet Union restructure its economy.

Despite the fact that they are neighbors, Japan and the Soviet Union engage in nearly negligible

amounts of trade and joint economic projects.

Although figures have swirled in recent weeks suggesting that Japan might offer billions of dollars in aid to the Soviet Union, Japanese government officials have rejected these numbers, sometimes angrily, as speculation by people not connected with any policy-making branches.

Soviet officials, at the same time, are in Tokyo this week to talk up as many joint economic cooperation projects as possible. A senior aide to Mr. Gorbachev, Arkadi I. Volsky, who is president of the Science and Industrial Union, said Tuesday that the more money available, the better.

Credits should be granted for specific Soviet projects, Mr. Volsky said, particularly those converting military enterprises to commercial ventures. He said a plant that made navigation systems might be converted to make video recorders, or a plant that used to make tanks could now make tractors.

Mr. Volsky said Japan might have some experience to share in this regard because industrial giants like the Mitsubishi group helped convert Japan from a war economy after 1945. "I'll let you in on a big secret," he said with a smile. "Mitsubishi used to make tanks."



Rightist demonstrators at an anti-Soviet rally Tuesday in Tokyo.

MYTH: Andropov Era

(Continued from page 1)

did not have it in him to be a great reformer. Andropov and Gorbachev were close, but they were men of different generations.

When Mr. Andropov came to power in November 1982 after the stolid 18-year rule of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the West was so desperate for a hint of change in Kremlin policies that it made him the object of its hopes.

Mr. Andropov, it turned out, was a sick man and had only 14 months in power. In that time, his main contribution to governance was a campaign for worker discipline.

In the end, Mr. Andropov's most significant act was to sponsor Mr. Gorbachev and a younger generation of Communists who believed in the possibility of change, of ridding the party of corruption, of creating what Mr. Andropov often called a "civilized socialist order."

Mr. Andropov's death was followed by an interregnum of little more than a year under the sclerotic Konstantin U. Chernenko before Mr. Gorbachev came to power in March 1985 as apparently the heir of Mr. Andropov's legacy.

TRIAL?: It's Improbable

(Continued from page 1)

the issue with European leaders in Luxembourg on Wednesday.

Talk of linking the Iraqi leader to war crimes surfaced in August soon after Iraq invaded Kuwait. It is believed that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain first raised the issue. President George Bush subsequently took up the call. In October, he said Mr. Hussein was "Hitler revisited" and added, "But remember: When Hitler's war ended, there were the Nuremberg trials."

A White House official said Tuesday that the Pentagon continued to gather evidence of war crimes, but primarily for the benefit of Kuwait, which is considered by the United States to be the "principal victim" of President Hussein.

"It's hard to argue that Saddam is not guilty of war crimes," the official said. But he acknowledged that, because of the impracticalities, pursuing a trial "is not the highest priority for us."

UN officials point out that the International Court of Justice only hears disputes between consenting national governments. Although the United Nations approved a convention outlawing genocide in 1951, there have been no subsequent enforcement actions. The United States did not ratify the convention until 1988.

Under the convention, any of the 102 nations that have ratified it may hold a trial after enacting national legislation making genocide a crime.

In theory, the Security Council has the power to create an ad hoc trial procedure, a UN official said.

In recent years, the official said, some Caribbean nations have sought the creation of an international criminal code and an international tribunal to prosecute members of regional drug cartels, but the United States and the Soviet Union have been reluctant to transfer too much of their national sovereignty to such a world body.

Major Urges Protection

Prime Minister John Major of Britain said the United Nations should consider military protection for the refugees if attempts were made to harass or frustrate international relief efforts, Reuters reported from London.

Germany Tripling Aid For Iraqi Refugees

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BONN — Germany tripled its emergency relief to refugees from Iraq on Tuesday as it sought to overcome criticism of Bonn's role in the Gulf war by taking a leading role in providing aid to Kurds.

The German Army, which did not join the war in Iraq because Chancellor Helmut Kohl contended that the constitution bars participation in actions outside the territory of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is now flying supplies to the Turkish-Iraqi border.

German helicopters have joined U.S., British and French forces in making airdrops to the refugees.

The cabinet was expected to approve \$150 million in spending for the relief effort on Wednesday.

German editorialists and politicians said that Bonn's sudden activity in behalf of the Kurds was part humanitarian response and part political effort to revive the country's reputation among its allies, who objected to Bonn's initial silence during the Gulf crisis.

But in a country that has spent much of the last four months debating whether its government was righteous or cowardly in its policy toward the war, this new rush of activity won equal doses of praise and skepticism.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said during a television appearance that it was "fitting" for Germany to take a leading role in the drive to help the Kurds. He is to travel Friday to Turkey.

The foreign policy spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, Norbert Gensler, said that Germany had a "special responsibility" to help the United Nations to prevent a Kurdish genocide. He said such an effort might require more than a UN peacekeeping force and even the "use of force."

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper, which is one of Mr. Kohl's closest backers, said in an editorial that "only force" could stop President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi Army.

"In the Gulf war, the old Europe was only the choir," it said. "The British and French were the resolute choir leaders and Germany was a whining, weepy choirboy."

ISRAEL: New West Bank Settlers

(Continued from page 1)

used the United States that it would stop construction in the territories. Mr. Levy wrote to Mr. Baker last year promising that Israel would not build housing for Soviet immigrants beyond Israel's 1967 borders.

Mr. Levy and other government officials said Tuesday that the new settlement was one of several approved by the government in the early 1980s but never constructed.

The officials maintained that since the land was owned by the Amman branch of Gush Emunim, the government could not block the construction.

But one liberal member of Mr. Shamir's cabinet, Health Minister Ehud Olmert, criticized the settlers' decision to install the trailers under the cover of darkness.

"There is something about the way they have moved out there that raises questions," he said. "If we want to differ with American policy, we shouldn't play hide-and-seek."

Miss Weiss initially said that the 14 trailer homes had been supplied by the Housing Ministry. "It's all government decision and government budget," she said.

But after Housing Ministry officials denied her assertion, she said that the Amman movement had raised the \$240,000 necessary to buy the caravans from private donors.

"It was done because of the especially sensitive circumstances of establishing this settlement," Miss Weiss said.

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Intense Pictures of the North

By Gordon F. Sander

NEW YORK — A beautiful, dripping wet troll, clad only in rags, stands mutely by the edge of the Norwegian sea, her eyes scanning the horizon (for the meaning of life?), impervious to the waves ricocheting around her.

An earnest young theological student, sent by the bishop of Reykjavik to investigate the bizarre doings near Iceland's eerie, majestic Snaefells glacier, argues with an apparently demented man who is calmly blasting away at some seagulls with a pistol.

These are some of the typically quirky, intense, thoroughly Nordic scenes — respectively from Eva Dahr's short "Troll" (Norway), Gudny Halldorsdottir's "Under the Glacier" (Iceland), and Pekka Parikka's epic "Winter War" (Finland) — that linger in the mind after the four-day Nordic Film Festival in New York.

Designed as a celebration of the continued variety and vitality of Scandinavian cinema, the festival, organized by the American Scandinavian Foundation, contained a breathtakingly wide range of features, shorts and documentaries produced over the last five years by Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. In addition to the films mentioned, which were having their American premieres, the festival included two new Swedish political melodramas by Suzanne Osten ("Guardian Angel") and Kjell Grede ("Good Evening, Mr. Wallenberg") and an expose of the male psyche by the feminist Norwegian director Anja Breien ("Twice Upon a Time").

The boosterish mood of the event was set on opening night, when Ingmar Bergman's Oscar-winning cinematographer, Sven Nyquist, was given the (you guessed it) Ingmar Bergman Award. The director Alan Pakula (who worked with Nyquist on "Starting Over") made an effusive presentation as the cinematographer reddened in embarrassment.

Perhaps the happiest contingent at the festival, in accord perhaps with the number of



A scene from "Under the Glacier."

Oscars they have won over the last few years, was the Danish one.

"I am very optimistic about the future of cinema in my country," said Anne Wivel, whose dance documentary, "Giselle," made its premiere at the festival. Wivel, whose peculiar style falls between fiction and documentary, said the hardest scene to make in her film was the one in which her protagonist, the veteran ballet master Henning Kronstam, induces his ballerina to go berserk, and nearly does so himself. Kronstam's tragic visage, etched in

silhouette and klieg lights, was another of the festival's memorable images.

The Norwegians are proud of the Oscar nomination for "The Pathfinder," the 1988 medieval saga about the Lapp people. John Jacobson, producer of "The Pathfinder," noted that Norway's special system of film distribution, wherein municipalities own movie theaters and decide what fare will play there, is one of the major factors keeping film alive in Norway. By contrast, the Swedes and the Finns, with a dimmer financial outlook for film in their countries, were noticeably gloomier.

All agreed that the American film industry poses the greatest threat to the survival of Nordic film. Thus, even in Denmark — generally regarded as the "hottest" of the Nordic countries in film — of the 841 films screened last year, only 186 were Danish-made. Most of the remainder were American. Lissy Bellaiche, head of the Danish Film Institute's foreign department said, "Nevertheless, Bellaiche is optimistic that this trend can be countered by the growing amount of cooperation between Nordic countries as well as by the increased funds that will be available for film production with European integration."

Meanwhile, Bellaiche is agitating for her government to put more money into the cinema. "Babette's Feast" and "Pelle the Conqueror" have done as much for our national image as our soccer team," she insists. In all about 50 feature films were made in Scandinavia last year — roughly the same as 10 years ago.

Most of the participants agreed that the recent phenomenon of women directors in Scandinavian cinema was essentially a happy coincidence. "No big deal," is the way Gudny Halldorsdottir described her experience making "Under the Glacier," adapted from a novel by her father, the Nobel Prize-winning writer Halldor Laxness. For her next project, a film about the Eskimos of Greenland, Halldorsdottir says, "I'm going to be the script girl!"

Gordon Sander is a New York-based writer.



Director Keita Asari and, inset, Ryoko Nomura in the role of Ri Koran, hero of the film "Ri Koran."

Bogie Doesn't Live Here Anymore

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Of all the stages in the world, the Whitehall is not the most plausible home for "Casablanca." Mind you, Casablanca is not the most plausible of homes for "Casablanca," as anyone who has wandered there in search of the ghosts of Bogart and Bergman already knows.

Half a century on from the classic movie, here is the first-ever staging of the original Murray Burnett and Joan Alison script, which

LONDON THEATER

never reached a dress rehearsal on Broadway, so quickly were its screen rights snapped up by Warner Brothers. The plot of "Rick's Bar Casablanca" closely resembles the film's except it's now in color and several key lines are missing, presumably because they were added by some studio hack during the shooting.

For all of that you'll have to get the video, which is where you'll find Peter Lorne and Sydney Greenstreet and Claude Rains and Paul Hengred and Dooley Wilson and everyone else who ever came to Rick's. It is not their fault that most of the present company look like tourists on a studio day trip, sticking their faces through cardboard cutouts. Leslie Grantham as Rick seems understandably uncertain whether to do a Bogart impression or try to breathe some life into a renegade rebel who is only brought to his anti-Nazi senses by the reawakening of love.

Equally Shelley Thompson as Ilsa seems to have just come third in a Myrna Loy lookalike competition, and therefore cannot even approach the smoky Nordic sensuality of Ingrid Bergman, while only Richard Durden as Victor Laszlo manages to challenge the memory of



Shelley Thompson, Leslie Grantham in "Rick's Bar Casablanca."

Paul Henreid in the original. The crucial cynicism of the police chief is totally lost in Edward de Souza's cuddly ally, and with it goes any understanding of the odd-couple partnership of Humphrey Bogart and Rains as they walked off into the sunset at the start of a beautiful friendship.

Far from being the camp celluloid parody that might have been feared, David Gilmore's staging is a hugely efficient reminder of the bare essentials of the plot, and though accents in the gin joint now range from New York to

New Covent Garden Market, the problems of 15 little people in this crazy world just about amount to the price of a ticket.

At the Hampstead Theatre, Howard Goodall's "Days of Hope" has had an unduly rough ride from many of my critical colleagues. Goodall is the young British composer who has so far written (in "The Hired Man") one of the best postwar British musicals and (in "Girlfriends") one of the worst. He now joins the playwright Renata Allen for a curious little fable of the Spanish Civil War, in which an irredeemably English family soap opera is set to the kind of musical that might have been written if Federico Garcia Lorca had collaborated with Julian Slade or Sandy Wilson circa 1955.

Some of this gentle Englishness is not entirely out of place, given that the musical opens with a narrator from Scarborough sending his parents back to the Valencian village where they first met during the war against Franco and fascism. Goodall's songs are melodic and romantic and hauntingly if hazily nostalgic, but it is only in the last 10 minutes that sudden death and last-minute escape make up for a certain Spanish torpor elsewhere in the script.

John Turner as the old patriarch and Una Stubbs as his long-suffering wife are as deeply and subtly English as the company in "Casablanca," and also manage to suggest that they too are really only visiting the scenery on a day trip, rather than occupying it as of right.

To the Aldeywh, erstwhile home of the Royal Shakespeare Company, comes Michael Bogdanov's relatively new English Shakespeare Company, a troupe that looks more and more like the adult offshoot of the National Youth Theatre. Bogdanov is a prolific director and his energy is commendable, but Michael Pennington is not a likely Coriolanus, and the production finally sinks under the weight of all its own irrelevant allusions to Solidarity.

War in the Pacific, the Musical

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "The Showa era is ended," said Keita Asari, director and president of the Shiki Theatre Company, referring to the period of Emperor Hirohito's reign, 1926-89. "The people responsible for the Pacific war are gone. I wanted to challenge the taboos hidden since the war, to depict what really happened in Manchuria, so as not to repeat the tragedy."

In a bold production, Asari tries to set the record straight with his original musical "Ri Koran," a staged history lesson about Japan's wartime activities in China. The first run in January sold out, so the musical reopened this spring, to April 29, at Tokyo's Nissay Theatre. Simultaneous earphone translations in English and Chinese are available.

Told through the story of a popular singer's career in Manchuria, the didactic drama begins in the late 1920s. In 1932, the Japanese established Manchuria as a separate country with the last emperor of the Qing dynasty, Pu Yi, as titular head, but with the Japanese Kwantung Army in China in control. Manchuria was a virtual colony of Japan until 1945.

In Asari's depiction of the Chi-

nese as victims, the Japanese military are the villains. In vivid scenes Japanese soldiers shoot villagers.

The musical is based in part on the autobiography of a Japanese woman, Yoshiko Yamaguchi, "Ri Koran: My Early Life" published in 1990 by Shinchosha in Japan, later in China. The famous teenager who performed in China and on tour in Japan unwittingly made propaganda films produced by the Japanese-controlled Manchuria Cinema Association. Played ingeniously by soprano Ryoko Nomura, Ri Koran represents many Japanese of the period who were ignorant or naive about Japan's policy.

Born near Mukden, Manchuria, in 1920, of Japanese parents, the girl was adopted by a Chinese family, who renamed her Ri Koran. She grew up Chinese, and as the play opens in a Shanghai military court after the war, she is accused of being a traitor. When her Japanese nationality is proved, her life is spared in the final scene, and she apologizes tearfully for her political naivete.

In real life, Ri Koran returned to Japan in 1946 and later went to Hollywood, where as Shirley Yamaguchi she appeared in two films. In 1974 she was elected to the upper house of parliament, the House

of Councillors in the Diet, as a member of the Liberal Democratic Party. The 71-year-old former actress is in her third term.

Asari, the director, is closely associated with the ruling LDP. On and on assassinate protesting Japanese politicians. The attack on Pearl Harbor and startling film clips of suicide planes and the atomic destruction of Hiroshima punctuate the musical. While "Ri Koran" is in turn a tearjerker, a burlesque of Japanese arrogance and a realistic drama, its sense of purpose is unimpeachable.

The impact in the audience ranges from stunned silence and audible sniffing among older Japanese to the puzzled attention of the young, who thought they were going to see a play about a superstar. Instead, they are learning about the political right not the left wants to discuss, according to Asari.

His intention was to reveal "the truth about the war, incorporating the actual facts into fiction." In an interview Asari said:

"As an artist, I exaggerate a little, but what's on the stage is what happened. Nothing is taught about that history in schools and Japan is criticized for not repenting its part in the war. In 1940 Emperor Pu Yi came to Japan to parade with Em-

peror Showa, the late Hirohito. I watched both of them go by in a carriage. I was 7, in elementary school, when I saw Pu Yi. When I went to China for research to visit Ping Ding Shan, the site of the mountain village massacre, I was 57. The image of the two emperors stayed with me for 50 years."

opening night in the audience, besides Yamaguchi/Ri Koran, were two former prime ministers, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeuchi, and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who recommended that everybody see the musical. To some wary theatergoers the play seems to be a nod from the establishment to create an acceptable view of Japan's wartime history, blaming on the military, which many Japanese believe anyway.

While critics have deplored the one-dimensional characters in "Ri Koran," political writers have praised its accuracy. "Plenty of History, Few Human Beings," the Asahi Shimbun's theater page headlined. Rightist radicals have not bothered the show, perhaps because the play omits direct references to Hirohito. The omission is intentional, said a Shiki spokesman, since the company wants the audience to decide for itself the extent of the late emperor's responsibility for the war.

Referring to newspaper criticism, Asari laughed: "Reviews on the arts pages were disastrous. In the political columns writers praised it. This was the first time that's happened to me. Unlike in America, opinions of critics are irrelevant at the box office."

After 38 years in show business, Asari knows his audience. They may accept a "Ri Koran" occasionally, but they prefer the Broadway musicals that the Shiki company has translated and produced in several cities, directed by Asari.

The 450-member company includes a troupe of 230 versatile performers, most from its Academy of Dramatic Arts. Asari does not believe in the star system, although a handful of actors seem to get the major roles. Asari calls them "a new generation" in Shiki's efforts to emulate the energy and professionalism of the Broadway musical.

Born in Tokyo in March 1933, Asari was a founder of Shiki in 1953. He brought the works of the French playwrights Jean Giraudoux and Jean Anouilh to a theater-hungry public, and the company built a repertoire of contemporary French, English and Japanese dramas along with the European classics. They introduced children's theater, building a future audience.

In 1972, Shiki and Asari produced their first Broadway musical, "Appause," by Betty Comden and Adolph Green. Without neglecting current drama or children's plays, Shiki has since become Japan's leading musical theater company.

"Jesus Christ Superstar," "West Side Story," "Chorus Line," "Evita," "Milk and Honey," "Cats," and "Phantom of the Opera" have played in Tokyo and toured. Asari plans to take the Kabuki-style "Jesus Christ Superstar" to England for the Japan Festival this fall.

He also hopes to present "Ri Koran" in China to improve the trust and friendship between both nations." As he said: "This is not the time to escape reality."

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

ACROSS

- 1 "Wars"
- 6 Heron's cousin
- 10 Whetstone
- 15 Knob
- 16 The Pentateuch
- 17 Fat Comb. form
- 18 Investor who sold at the high
- 19 Poes like the "Iliad"
- 20 Glimpse of the N.Y.S.E.
- 22 Essential amino acid
- 24 Northern diving bird
- 25 Result of 100 point D.J.I.A.
- 32 Juniper
- 35 Ida, neighbor
- 36 Aberdeen negative
- 37 Degrade
- 38 Aero org.
- 39 Chili con
- 41 Bespangled uncle
- 42 Snaky turn
- 43 Open spaces
- 44 Managament's yearly rebuttal to stockholders?
- 49 Blue Eagle org.
- 50 Revile
- 54 Congressional ramps?
- 59 Ethan or Ira
- 60 de-camp
- 61 Skater's spinning leap
- 62 TV, radio, etc.
- 63 Slammer
- 64 N.M. neighbor
- 65 Pares
- 66 L.L.B. holder
- 67 Waste allowance
- 7 — fixa
- 8 Withered
- 9 Advance
- 10 Kan. city
- 11 Barge canal in N.Y.
- 12 Deficiency
- 13 Expressions of pleasure
- 21 Small drum
- 22 Former chess Champ
- 23 Derive by reasoning
- 27 Provoked
- 28 Nautical command
- 29 Concerning
- 30 Sten role
- 31 Discerns
- 32 Mexican's home
- 33 Abba of Israel
- 34 Excrete
- 38 Unit equaling 200 milligrams
- 40 Object made by man
- 45 Reveal
- 46 Fields of conflict
- 47 Roman household god
- 48 Like mean critters
- 51 City on the Nile
- 52 Ancient, old style
- 53 Type of milling cutter
- 54 Hilarity
- 55 Ya
- 56 Spaca org.
- 57 Catcher's glove
- 58 Polish puzzles
- 59 Current unit, for short

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DOWN

- 1 Shoulder cover
- 2 Morning program on TV
- 3 Shrubs yielding indigo
- 4 Reproductions
- 5 Foot arch
- 6 A Pretorian
- 7 — fixa
- 8 Withered
- 9 Advance
- 10 Kan. city
- 11 Barge canal in N.Y.
- 12 Deficiency
- 13 Expressions of pleasure
- 21 Small drum
- 22 Former chess Champ
- 23 Derive by reasoning
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د. محمد الياحي

MEDIA MARKETS

New Benetton Magazine Won't Mention Clothes

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To critics' dismay, some magazines tend to blur the line between journalism and advertising. Benetton Group SpA will give the critics fits. It is creating what may be the first magazine to be based on an advertising campaign. There is a catch: Neither the ads nor the magazine have anything to do with products.

This summer, Benetton, the Italian clothing maker whose rainbow of sweaters and skirts brightens store windows in nearly 100 countries, will start distributing Colors, a glossy periodical described by its editors as a mixture of National Geographic, the old Life magazine and the hip British publication The Face.

Benetton says it intends to make every article in Colors a hymn to global understanding and racial harmony, themes developed in the company's three-year-old advertising effort.

Oliviero Toscani, Benetton's creative director, said, "I think it is immoral how much money has been thrown out the window to say, 'Coke is better than Pepsi' or 'This detergent washes whiter.'"

M & Co., a New York graphic-design firm, is creating the magazine with Mr. Toscani.

Each edition of Colors will be published in two languages, English in combination with either French, Italian, Spanish, German or Japanese, depending on the country of distribution.

The articles scheduled for the first issue include a look at the "Wheel of Fortune" game show around the world, and a piece on what the editors call "cultural transvestites" — people of one nation who style themselves after groups from another, like cowboys in Poland and hip-hop singers in Japan.

There will be no articles about clothing. Colors furthers Benetton's effort to remove fashion from its fashion marketing.

"When Benetton asked me to make an image for the company, I suggested doing it through photographs of different-colored people, because that was the company," said Mr. Toscani, 49.

IN CHARGE of the clothing company's advertising since 1982, Mr. Toscani added, "That developed into taking the product out of the ads and showing the relationship of colorful products with skin color, and little by little moving the advertising into issues. The magazine is just another part of this."

The company's "United Colors of Benetton" advertising campaign has sparked controversy since its introduction in 1989. The print ads and billboards have attacked racial intolerance with photographs taken by Mr. Toscani that are often prosaic — one featured a little black lamb and a big white dog — but occasionally jolting, like an ad that depicted a black man and a white man handcuffed together. The campaign cost the company \$78.3 million last year.

Colors will initially be published twice a year, appended to the Benetton catalogue and distributed free in the company's 6,300 licensed retail stores around the world. But the company's goals are to make the periodical a monthly and to support it by selling subscriptions and advertising, a spokesman said.

Euromcom, the giant French agency, is the most likely candidate to make a bid soon for Scali, McCabe, Sloves, the troubled New York agency that has been trying to free itself from its parent, the WPP Group, some agency executives said this week.

Jean de Wurb, Euromcom's chief executive, said that his agency was "not negotiating with WPP" to buy Scali. But some executives at WPP said Euromcom had been seriously talking with the British advertising and communications giant, which owns J. Walter Thompson and Ogilvy & Mather.

Some WPP executives said a number of agencies had expressed an interest in Scali, including the Lowe Group, Ketchum Communications and BDDP, a French agency.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
Australian	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19
Belgian	36.45	36.35	36.25	36.15	36.05	35.95	35.85	35.75	35.65
British	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.56
Canadian	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13
French	6.55	6.54	6.53	6.52	6.51	6.50	6.49	6.48	6.47
German	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85
Italian	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28
Japanese	161.00	160.00	159.00	158.00	157.00	156.00	155.00	154.00	153.00
Swiss	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40
U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
Argentine	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australian	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19
Belgian	36.45	36.35	36.25	36.15	36.05	35.95	35.85	35.75	35.65
British	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.56
Canadian	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13
French	6.55	6.54	6.53	6.52	6.51	6.50	6.49	6.48	6.47
German	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.90	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85
Italian	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28
Japanese	161.00	160.00	159.00	158.00	157.00	156.00	155.00	154.00	153.00
Swiss	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
1 month	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
3 months	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
6 months	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
1 year	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars.

Key Money Rates

Currency	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
1 month	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
3 months	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
6 months	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
1 year	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
1 month	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
3 months	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
6 months	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
1 year	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40

Source: Reuters. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars. All rates are for U.S. dollars.

Korean Industry Faces Growing Pressure to Come Clean

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

KUMI, South Korea — When South Korea decided that the country's only chance at economic preeminence lay in supercharged industrialization, it started in Kumi, in a scrubby valley formed by the Nakdong River.

As a result, the region, the home district of President Roh Tae Woo, could now be mistaken for anywhere in, for example, the Silicon Valley of California. But a recent chemical spill that some critics link to South Korea's "industrialization at all costs" policies is now causing the area and the nation a lot of anguish.

Until a few weeks ago, the country's industrial leaders liked to escort visitors through the endless line of low white buildings to show off South Korea's prowess in building televisions and VCRs, telephones and refrigerators, and more recently, computers and advanced memory chips.

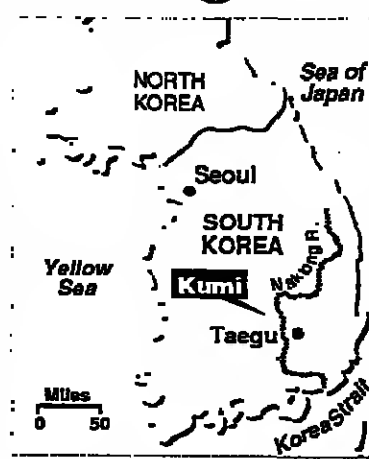
That was before the morning a few weeks ago, when South Koreans turned on their taps and were overcome by a tremen-

dous stench. It came from a caustic, highly toxic form of phenol, a chemical used in processing circuit boards, that had leaked overnight from a storage tank at an electronics plant in Kumi.

It had poured its way through the reservoir system of Taegu, South Korea's third-largest city, which is about 120 miles (190 kilometers) southeast of Seoul.

The water flowed to 1.7 million people, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, became violently ill. The incident has turned into South Korea's most politically charged industrial pollution case, one that could galvanize the country much the way the more severe mercury-poisoning cases in Minamata, Japan, became a symbol of industrialization gone awry a generation ago.

True to their passionate style, South Korean demonstrators took to the streets in Taegu, demanding punishment for the offending company, Doosan Group, and beginning a boycott of Coca-Cola and Kentucky Fried Chicken, among other products sold by Doosan-owned franchises in South Korea.



After hurried cabinet meetings in Seoul, Mr. Roh announced a rapid rethinking of South Korea's industrialization policies and the corporate managers overseeing the plant were quickly imprisoned.

To drive home the point that a new era of environmentalism had suddenly begun, prosecutors also locked up many of the region's environmental inspectors, suggesting they were negligent or were paid to look the other way. No charges have yet been filed, but they are all still in jail.

"For years, Koreans accepted this kind of thing as the price of development," said Yoon Myung Hyun, administrator of the area's environmental agency. "For Korean businesses, protecting the environment is just another way to cut into profits. Now, maybe, those days are over."

Whether Mr. Yoon is right, or whether he is simply optimistic, is still a matter of significant debate.

For years, South Korea has been notoriously lax about what is dumped into the air and water, and while few officials will acknowledge it openly, the absence of environmental regulations has made investing in Korean industry attractive.

Kumi, just west of Taegu, is jammed not only with Korean companies but also with Japanese and American joint ventures. The plant in the current pollution case, Doosan

Electro-Materials Co., is 40 percent owned by a unit of Allied-Signal Inc. of Morris-town, New Jersey.

Doosan has not denied it was the source of the phenol leak. But it says that under Korean tradition, it cannot really defend itself while it is the focus of public controversy. Instead, company officials say, they must sit back and absorb the criticism, and make explanations later.

"If we explain everything, it will only inflame people," said a senior Doosan official, giving a visitor a tour of the closed plant recently. But the official, the head of another part of the Doosan Group, said many of the charges against the company were false, including contentions Doosan was slow to alert officials or people who rely on the water supply.

Pressures are growing to reopen the large Doosan plant, which has been shut since the accident occurred March 14. Doosan makes 80 percent of the printed circuit boards produced in Korea, and there are fears that the closing could affect the entire See KOREA, Page 15

SocGen Profit Slumps

Belgian Firm Sees 'Difficult' 1991

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Belgium's largest holding company, Société Générale de Belgique, posted Tuesday a slump in profit for 1990 and unveiled a cash plan worth more than \$1 billion aimed at getting it out of trouble.

Société Générale, which has interests in almost every field of Belgian industry and commerce, said group net profit plunged to 12.2 billion Belgian francs (\$353.8 million) last year, compared with 20.1 billion francs in 1989.

Profit excluding extraordinary items fell to 6.3 billion francs from 16.8 billion.

The company, which is the biggest holding concern in Belgium, said that the decline was caused mainly by a disappointing performance in the industrial sector, by a fall of the dollar and weak metals prices.

"This year will be difficult," said the chief executive officer, Gerard Mesrallet.

He said the company would raise 36 billion francs, partly by selling assets and partly with fresh capital from Société Générale's two main shareholders.

"This represents more than a billion dollars of new money which, during the next nine to 12 months, should help clean up Générale's financial situation and allow it to finance the development of the group," he said.

Sales of assets this year would provide about two-thirds of the cash. But Mr. Mesrallet declined to say what Société Générale might sell. There has been widespread speculation that more sell-offs were in the offing since the company sold its loss-making arms unit last year.

Générale's main shareholders are France's Compagnie Financière de Suez and Belgium's Groupe AG.

They agreed in principle to put up the rest of the money for the plan.

"Their agreement in principle illustrates the confidence of our two main shareholders in Générale," Mr. Mesrallet said.

Shares in Générale sank 30 Belgian francs, ending at 2,440. Suez shares, meanwhile, fell three French francs to 334.50 (\$59.03).

The results reflected an economic climate that had not improved in most of Générale's markets, Mr. Mesrallet said. But some of the holding company's units, including energy, cement and financial services, were holding up well.

Générale said in a statement it had decided to pursue its policy of improving its financial structure. "In particular as regards reducing the parent company's debt ratios and steadily improving profitability of the key companies."

Two months ago, Suez came to the rescue of the Italian businessman Carlo De Benedetti, agreeing to buy out his remaining 9.96 percent stake in Générale. The accord between Suez SA, Mr. De Benedetti's French investment arm, and Suez closed a drama that opened more than two years ago, when Mr. De Benedetti attempted a bold takeover of Générale. He was thwarted by Suez, which played white knight in the affair.

(Reuters, AFP)

AmEx and Lloyds Push Card

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC and American Express announced on Tuesday the creation of a joint charge card for business customers, a move that analysts said would increase the pressure on other credit-card issuers.

The jointly branded card will be marketed through Lloyds's 2,000 branches throughout Britain starting in June, under the five-year agreement between the two companies. It will be a standard American Express card with the Lloyds logo and name in the center.

The card will be offered along with American Express's complete package of travel-related services. Those include monthly analyses of expenditure, a travel-reservations system, travel insurance and car breakdown and recovery services.

American Express will finance all promotional material and the manufacturing of the cards, as well as special training for Lloyds staff. Lloyds will handle the marketing through direct mail, as well as small business and corporate service centers. Neither would say how much it expected the launch to cost.

Lloyds already offers a corporate card under the Access brand name, which is part of the Mastercard system. That service is now expected to "with the vine," according to Gerald Hawkins, assistant general manager of card services at Lloyds.

He stressed, however, that the regular Access card for individuals will still be issued under the Mastercard system.

"All the cards have developed credible travel-related packages, but American Express's breadth of services and backup means we will be able to offer a much fuller and better spread of services," said Mr. Hawkins.

John Tyce, banking analyst at Nomura Research Institute, said the new American Express-Lloyds card would almost certainly make life difficult for competitors, like Barclaycard, all of which have been losing money in Britain.

"The other card people probably think they are big enough to fight this thing off, but all the banks have been busting a gut to make money with their plastic and they are all failing," he said.

American Express first introduced its travel-management services in Britain seven years ago. It claims 81 of the country's top 100 companies, as well as 50,000 small businesses, as users of the service.

Jürgen Aumiller, president of American Express Travel Related Services Co. (Europe), denied the move had anything to do with competition with other cards. "Unlike others who provide a mass payment product, we offer an upscale charge card, not a credit card," he said.

"We consider ourselves as a key niche player on a global basis," he added, pointing out that the linkup with Lloyds was part of the company's strategy of forming alliances with appropriate partners throughout the world.

At the end of last year, Amex signed a joint marketing agreement with Club Méditerranée, and boosted that relationship by taking a 2 percent stake in the French firm last month.

Although he declined to say whether American Express was about to unveil similar joint ventures with banks elsewhere in the world, the executive acknowledged that "these are the kinds of alliances we are looking for and working on."

American Express has over 1,500 travel-service centers worldwide. It offers 24-hour customer service, and is accepted at 165,000 establishments in Britain and over 3 million worldwide.

FDIC Aid: Time to Try Again?

By James Risen
and Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, facing mounting opposition in Congress and the Federal Reserve Board, is considering backing away from its \$70 billion plan to rescue the depleted fund that protects deposits in U.S. banks, officials said Monday.

While continuing to defend the controversial proposal publicly, senior government officials now concede that the current plan has the potential to turn into a massive taxpayer bailout of the banking industry, much like the rescue effort for savings-and-loans.

Indeed, the mounting criticism that the plan is receiving in Congress is prompting a growing split between the White House and the Treasury over the issue.

The White House officials, who asked not to be identified, said that they now believe that the current plan to rescue the deposit fund has little chance for passage in Congress, and think that the administration will soon have to develop a new proposal.

It was not immediately clear what the government might be considering as an alternative. The White House is beginning to develop possible substitutes for the current plan — though the Treasury remains committed to keeping the present proposal intact.

Meanwhile, senior White House officials are seeking to distance themselves from the plan and the potential for blame that could come if the banking crisis worsens.

They now say that the Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, was warned, before the rescue plan was announced, that it would be viewed as a back-door attempt to push through a government rescue for the banks, but they say that Mr. Brady went ahead with the plan anyway.

Top Treasury officials, however, deny that any warnings were issued to Mr. Brady, and note that the

White House Chief of Staff, John Sununu, and the director of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard Darman, both supported the refinancing plan when it was first proposed.

The rescue of the insurance fund, which protects bank deposits up to \$100,000 per account, is one of the most pressing tasks that Washington faces this spring as it attempts to deal with the worst wave of U.S. bank failures since the Depression.

The internal dispute over the issue could make it far more difficult for the administration to win support in Congress for its broader banking agenda, especially its aggressive campaign to deregulate the industry and give it expanded business powers.

The administration proposal to boost the deposit fund calls for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. to receive up to \$70 billion in new resources; it includes an unprecedented provision that would allow

the FDIC to borrow up to \$25 billion from the Federal Reserve. Officially, the administration expects the banking industry — which traditionally has financed the deposit fund through the payment of premiums — to repay any money that is borrowed from the Fed. But if the economy worsens and the banks cannot repay the money, the taxpayers would have to shoulder the burden for bailing out the deposit fund.

Even critics of the administration's plan agree that the depleted fund is in desperate need of some form of rescue. Financed by insurance premiums paid by banks, the fund has never before needed taxpayer backing.

The FDIC's chairman, William Scitman, has warned that the fund could go broke within the next year unless Congress comes up with a new plan to provide it with a cash infusion.

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Société d'investissement à capital variable
16, Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 29212

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of TIIC (O.T.C.) Japan Fund, a Société d'investissement à Capital Variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, 16 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m., on April 26, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Acceptance of the Directors' and the Auditor's report and approval of the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 1990.
2. Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor.
3. Re-election of Messrs. K. Watanabe, P. McGovern, T. Kiritani and M. Murphy as Directors.
4. Re-election of Finaidre Générale de Luxembourg as the Auditor.
5. Declaration of a Dividend.
6. Any other business which may come properly before the Meeting.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of 26th April, 1991, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund.

16 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

THE BOARD

MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: Wall Street Surges

(Continued from page 1)
totalled about 214.5 million shares, sharply up from the 161 million traded Monday.

The market meandered until early afternoon, when prices turned higher. The bulls had won the

N.Y. Stocks

struggle over which way the market would go. Then in the last hour, the Dow rallied 20 points to within close range of the elusive 3,000 level. The average tried and failed in July and in early March to breach it.

"There was just steady buying," said Dennis Jarrett, chief market strategist at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "Maybe it was in anticipation of a new high. Maybe this is the time the Dow goes to 3,000."

Mr. Jarrett also said there was some anticipation by traders that the Federal Reserve will have to cut interest rates to spark a recovery. Jeff Kaminsky, head of institutional sales trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co., agreed. "The consistent feeling on the Street is that inflation fears were a bit overdone and the Fed is likely to continue easing in the coming days," he said.

As for one factor that powered the market's rally, Mr. Kaminsky said there was no easy answer. "There were a lot of technical reasons behind it," he said. "We had a breakout in some of the Dow stocks and the market held certain resistance levels. It was a broad-based rally but much of it was technical in nature."

RJR Nabors was the most active NYSE issue, up 1 1/2 to 124.

AT&T followed, up 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. Among the other blue chips, IBM jumped 3/4 to 109 1/2, while American Express rose 1/2 to 29 1/2. AmEx said Tuesday that it would jointly market a corporate charge card with Lloyds Bank of Britain.

For companies reporting earnings, Merck bolted 3 1/2 to 113 after reporting a rise in first-quarter earnings. Prices rose sharply in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. (UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Data Jostle Dollar Before a Mixed Close

NEW YORK — The dollar ended lower after the Deutsche mark but higher against the yen on Tuesday after swinging broadly on U.S. economic data that gave both positive and negative signals.

"It was very quiet day in a confused market," said Robert Hatch-

14175 Swiss francs, compared with 14185 francs, and at 5.632 French francs, compared with 5.637.

The pound slid to \$1.7885 from \$1.7920.

The dollar slipped to its low for the day after data on U.S. housing starts in March showed an unexpected 9.3 percent fall to 901,000.

But that report was counteracted by a smaller-than-expected 0.3 percent fall in March industrial production, dealers said. The production report showed a 0.3 percent fall. It was the sixth straight decline and the longest string of losses in manufacturing output since the 1981-82 recession, the Federal Reserve said.

In London trading earlier, the dollar clawed back to close mixed in the middle of a wide trading range, after the U.S. industrial production data balanced a weak set of housing figures.

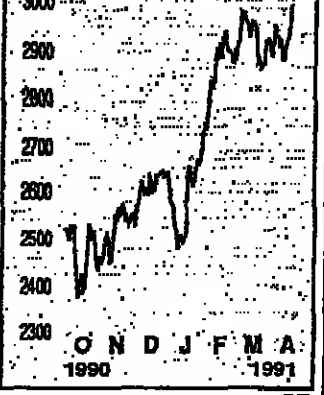
The dollar ended at 1.6660 DM, down from 1.6693 DM at Monday's close. Against the yen, it rose to 135.75, compared with 134.05.

The dollar rose to 134.63 yen, from 134.20.

The currency also ended at

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nabors	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	+3/4
American Express	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	+1/2
Merck	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	+3 1/2

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	+3/4
American Express	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	+1/2
Merck	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	+3 1/2

NYSE Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	+3/4
American Express	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	+1/2
Merck	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	+3 1/2

AMEX Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	+3/4
American Express	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	+1/2
Merck	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	+3 1/2

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	+1 1/2
AT&T	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	+3/4
American Express	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	+1/2
Merck	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	+3 1/2

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2725.25	2715.75	2725.25	+25.25
Transp	1121.50	1115.50	1121.50	+21.50
Finance	1642.10	1632.10	1642.10	+22.10

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2692.50	2682.50	2692.50	+25.50
Transp	1105.00	1095.00	1105.00	+21.00
Finance	1625.00	1615.00	1625.00	+22.00

NYSE Indexes

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

NASDAQ Indexes

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2692.50	2682.50	2692.50	+25.50
Transp	1105.00	1095.00	1105.00	+21.00
Finance	1625.00	1615.00	1625.00	+22.00

AMEX Stock Index

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

Market Sales

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

S&P 100 Index Options

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE April 16

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

European Futures

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

London Metals

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

Dividends

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

Spot Commodities

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

U.S. FUTURES

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.17	146.17	147.17	+2.17
Transp	58.17	57.17	58.17	+2.17
Finance	102.17	101.17	102.17	+2.17

Cost Cuts Pay Off for Merrill Lynch

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Merrill Lynch & Co. reported Tuesday that its first-quarter profit soared 338 percent from a year earlier, to \$181 million. It said the sharp improvement reflected cost-cutting and refocusing moves, as well as improved market conditions.

Other brokerage houses reported similar results: Bear Stearns Co. said net earnings in its third quarter, ended March 29, climbed 66 percent to \$57.7 million from the same 1990 period. PaineWebber Group posted a 193 percent first-quarter gain and Prudential Corp. was up 27 percent.

Northwest Nears Trump Shuttle Deal

NEW YORK (NYT) — Donald J. Trump, Citicorp and NWA Inc. are close to a deal in which NWA could get a controlling interest in the Trump Shuttle, people involved in the talks said. They said NWA, the parent of Northwest Airlines, would assume much of the shuttle's debt.

A final deal has not been made, but people close to the talks said NWA might assume the \$245 million first mortgage on the airline, which Mr. Trump purchased in June 1989 for about \$365 million. The Trump Shuttle would give NWA a big presence on the East Coast. The privately held company's operations are now concentrated in the Midwest.

Executive Life of New York Is Seized

NEW YORK (UPI) — The New York State Insurance Department Tuesday took control of First Executive Corp.'s life-insurance subsidiary in New York. Salvatore R. Curiale, department superintendent, said he was concerned that uncertainty about the future of Executive Life Insurance Co. of New York could lead to a severe cash-flow strain and dissipation of the company's assets.

Last week, California regulators seized control of First Executives primary subsidiary, the Executive Life Insurance Co. The financial condition of both subsidiaries has been hurt by defaults and declining prices in their large portfolios of junk bonds.

Square D Says Talks Continue

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Square D Co. said Tuesday it was continuing talks with third parties about a merger or other type of transaction, and that several banks had agreed to help provide financing for such a deal. The Illinois-based electronic-components maker said talks could result in a merger, leveraged buyout or reorganization of the company, or the sale of a subsidiary or other assets.

Square D made the disclosure in a Securities and Exchange Commission filing. The company is fighting a takeover by Schneider SA, the French maker of electrical-distribution equipment.

Hachette To Acquire Home Magazine

NEW YORK (AP) — Hachette Publications Inc., the French-owned owner of Elle Decor, said Tuesday it has agreed to buy Home Magazine and related titles from Knapp Communications Corp. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

Home, which has a monthly circulation of 925,000, focuses on home remodeling. The sale also includes Best-Selling Home Plans Magazine, which appears every other month; Home Magazine's Best Ideas Kitchen & Bath, a quarterly; and several special edition publications.

For the Record

Merck & Co. reported Tuesday that first-quarter net earnings were up almost 20 percent to \$483.5 million, from \$403.8 million for the same period a year ago. Per-share earnings rose to \$1.25 from \$1.03 for the period.

The U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday allowed states to tax cable television operators. The 7-2 decision will cost cable operators in Arkansas millions of dollars, and could encourage other states to impose similar taxes on cable TV systems.

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GATT Rebukes EC On Trade Policies

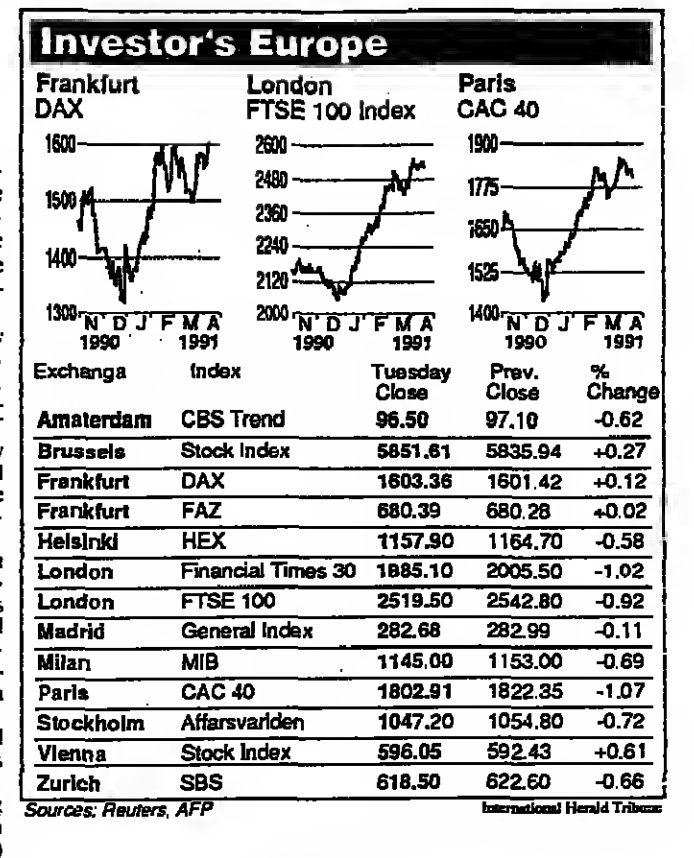
rate EC report, which were discussed at a two-day meeting of the GATT Council that ended Tuesday, said there was no evidence that moves to create an EC-wide internal market by 1992 had increased protection.

It said for many industrial raw materials and manufactured products, import tariffs were fairly low.

A senior EC trade official, Rodrick Abbott, described the GATT secretariat report as "reasonably fair and accurate," but he said views that the EC had a restrictive trade policy were based on "unbalanced judgment."

In a statement prepared for a GATT Council meeting, Mr. Abbott described the Community as an "open trading unit." He told reporters that the Community believed its preferential bilateral arrangements were compatible with GATT rules.

But the GATT document said EC protectionism in many areas was hitting heavily indebted developing countries and working against East and Central European nations. (Reuters AP)



COMPANY RESULTS

to keep their currencies from falling against the Deutsche mark.

The Bundesbank last raised rates in late January, bringing its discount rate to 6.5 percent and its short-term Lombard rate to 9 percent. These increases have pushed up rates worldwide, slowed Europe's growth, and irked French and British officials, who feel their own economies are underheated.

High interest rates have undercut growth in another way: At least until six weeks ago, they caused Europe's currencies to soar against the dollar, hurting exports.

The strength of Europe's currencies also ate into corporate profits, by making the prices of European goods less competitive.

The sick man of Western Europe is Britain, economists agree, which is bogged down in recession. The Thatcher boom in the late 1980s, together with financial deregulation and rapid monetary growth, produced a percent inflation. After the Bank of England raised interest rates to subdue inflation, the nation plunged into a deep recession last spring.

France and Italy were beginning to slow down even before Iraq invaded Kuwait last August because of the slumps in Britain and the United States as well as high interest rates.

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.			Johnson Controls		Southland	
			2nd Qtr.	1991	4th Qtr.	1991
			Revenue	1,070, 1,480	Revenue	2,109, 2,160
			Net Inc.	11.0	Net Inc.	1,170, 1,160
			Per Share	0.30	Per Share	0.94
			1st Half		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	
			1991		Revenue	
			Revenue		Net Inc.	
			34.99		2,652, 2,470	
			Net Inc.		1,160, 1,160	
			Per Share		0.75	

12 Month		Six		Low 4 P.M. Closes	
High	Low	Block	Dly Yld	PE	100% High

[illegible][illegible]

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Month	Year	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
12	1944	1	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	2	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	3	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	4	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	5	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	6	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	7	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	8	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	9	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	10	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	11	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	12	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	13	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	14	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	15	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	16	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	17	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	18	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	19	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	20	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	21	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	22	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	23	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	24	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	25	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	26	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	27	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	28	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	29	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	30	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	31	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	32	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	33	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	35	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	46	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	50	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	51	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	52	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	54	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	55	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	56	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	59	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	63	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	64	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	66	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	67	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	68	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	69	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	70	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	71	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	72	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	73	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	74	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	75	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	76	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	77	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	78	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	79	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	80	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	81	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	82	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	83	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	84	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	86	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	87	10:00	1000	1000	1000
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12	1944	91	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	92	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	93	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	94	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	95	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	96	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	97	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	98	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	99	10:00	1000	1000	1000
12	1944	100	10:00	1000	1000	1000

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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	Dr	Yn	PE	High	Low	12M	Chg
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
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Amgen, a biotechnology company, reported a 10% increase in sales for the first quarter of 1991. The company's revenue was \$1.2 billion, compared to \$1.1 billion in the same quarter last year. Amgen's earnings per share were \$1.50, up from \$1.35 in the previous quarter. The company's stock price rose to \$110 1/4, its highest point in over a year.

Amgen's success is attributed to its strong performance in the pharmaceutical market. The company's sales were driven by its leading product, Enbryon, which is used to treat various types of cancer. Enbryon's sales increased by 15% in the first quarter, contributing significantly to Amgen's overall growth.

Amgen's management team expressed confidence in the company's future prospects. They stated that the company's strong financial performance and innovative product pipeline position it well for continued growth in the coming years.

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Germany	286	+ 34%	+ 29%	
Other European countries	524	+ 14%	+ 24%	
Outside Europe	277	- 9%	- 8%	
Total	1,596	+ 6%	+ 11%	

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AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Dr	Yn	PE	High	Low	12M	Chg
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
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Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4
Amgen				110 1/4	109 3/4	108 1/2	+1 1/4



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ASIA/PACIFIC

GE in Japan: A 2-Way Street

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

The big American refrigerator is finally coming to Japan.

For decades, Japan's 120 million people have equipped their cramped homes and apartments with small Japanese-made appliances. But last week, General Electric Co. announced that Toshiba Corp. will put GE-brand refrigerators, washers and other big appliances on sale in a network of thousands of retail stores Toshiba operates in Japan.

That is the good news for U.S. business: growing affluence and changing lifestyles helping an American company penetrate the challenging Japanese market. The less good news is that GE may have to pay a stiff price for its access.

The two companies agreed to share appliance technology, a move that will help GE but will also transfer to Japan GE's expertise in a field still dominated by U.S. companies.

Until now, Japanese appliance makers have not made inroads in the U.S. market for washers, dryers, dishwashers and refrigerators for the Japanese auto and electronics companies have. In part, that was because Japanese success in export markets has generally been based on first perfecting the products at home.

Americans, with their taste for linebacker-sized kitchen fixtures, were not interested in the tiny appliances developed in Japan.

The situation now may be changing.

A Toshiba spokesman, Tetsuo Kadoya, said his company hopes to learn how to build big appliances through the GE tie-in and expects to manufacture them jointly with GE for sale in Asia, Europe and the United States. He said Toshiba envisioned a long-term, cooperative relationship with the American company.

Some analysts see long-term risks in deals like the GE venture. Edward Lincoln, author of the book "Japan's Unequal Trade," suggested that GE executives should have "their eyes fully open as they march into" the deal. If Toshiba acquires expertise in large appliances, he said, the Japanese company could become a force in the U.S. market.

The deal is structured so GE's large appliances will not compete with anything that Toshiba currently makes. Toshiba will continue to market through its stores its much broader and more lucrative selection of smaller appliances.

While Toshiba and other Japanese companies have made a practice of customizing their products to the American market, GE is not redesigning its products for the Japanese market.

At a press conference in Tokyo, GE's senior vice president, Gary L. Rogers, played down the possibility that the deal might turn Toshiba into a large-appliance competitor in the United States.

Because of their bulk, he said, large appliances cannot be exported economically over the long term, a reference to high transportation costs. To compete in the United States, Toshiba would have to make "a substantial investment" to manufacture in America and would have to establish brand-name recognition.

Because their homes are small and lack storage space, the Japanese typically shop for food several times a week, rather than making a large weekly purchase. In the same way, laundry is done day by day, using small machines.

Large American-made appliances rank as curiosities in Japan: GE sells less than \$5 million worth a year. But according to Mr. Kadoya, big appliances are gaining in popularity as larger houses are built and as more Japanese women work outside the house.

Court Rules on San Miguel

Reuters

MANILA — The Supreme Court has ruled that the Marcos "crony" Eduardo Cojuangco, who has been engaged in a struggle for control of San Miguel Corp., can vote his shares in the Philippine's biggest food and beverage concern.

The ruling, issued three days before stockholders are to elect a new board, will pave the way for Mr. Cojuangco's reentry on the board, where he was chairman when he fled the country with the late president, Ferdinand Marcos, in 1986.

The ruling is a victory for Mr. Cojuangco, the estranged cousin of President Corason A. Aquino and Mr. Marcos' main business ally during his 20-year rule.

Mr. Cojuangco, who is considering running for president in Philippine elections scheduled for May next year, had been battling to recover control of shares seized by the government after Mr. Marcos was overthrown five years ago.

The Presidential Commission on Good Government, assigned to track down the sources of the Marcoses' wealth, had sequestered

more than 50 percent of the company's shares on suspicion they were controlled by the Marcos family. The commission in 1986 sequestered 33.13 million shares, which became 175.27 million because of stock splits and dividends. In San Miguel held by United Coconut Planters Bank on suspicion they were illegally acquired by Mr. Cojuangco.

Hutchison Cuts Stake In Container Terminal

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. announced Tuesday that it had sold 6 percent of Hongkong International Terminals Ltd. to a fund that will provide reserves for Hong Kong after its takeover by China in 1997.

The sale to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government Land Fund, cuts Hutchison's stake in the world's largest privately owned container terminal in 60.5 percent.

Mr. Cojuangco or his representatives had not been able to vote the sequestered shares since 1986.

The court finds and so holds that the PCGG has no right to vote these sequestered shares," said the ruling. "Only their owners, duly authorized representatives or proxies may vote the said shares."

The PCGG need not maintain voting power over the shares in order to accomplish its role as conservator, it said.

The court also ordered San Miguel to allow Mr. Cojuangco and his brothers, Manuel and Enrique, to vote their shares in person or by proxy, and to stand in elections as directors of the board.

The court also directed three incumbent directors, one of whom is Adolfo Asuncion, Mr. Aquino's former spokesman, to vacate their offices as members of the board.

It said that the three, who garnered the least number of votes among the directors at last year's San Miguel election, would not have won if Mr. Cojuangco was allowed to vote his shares in the company.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
3800	1800	27500
3450	1400	25000
3100	1200	22500
2750	1000	20000
1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991
Exchange Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	3717.46	3714.37
Singapore Straits Times	Closed	1485.90
Sydney All Ordinaries	1471.70	1462.70
Tokyo Nikkei 225	26813.30	26695.53
Kuala Lumpur Composite	Closed	580.11
Bangkok SET	886.03	884.66
Seoul Composite Stock	635.41	634.52
Taipei Weighted Price	5313.31	5671.45
Manila Composite	1090.46	1095.90
Jakarta Stock Index	Closed	N.A.
New Zealand Barclays	1425.00	1430.78
Bombay National Index	635.70	645.49

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

KOREA: Chemical Leak Prompts a Searching Look at Headlong Development of Industry

(Continued from first finance page)

economy. The boards contain the internal controls for everything from television sets to microwave ovens.

Companies say their stocks of the boards are dwindling and that it would take months to get imports from Japan, where circuit boards are in tight supply.

Mr. Roh's Cabinet is also considering a plan to create special regions near water sources where no new factories could be built.

But such policies may be too late. The Korea Times, an English-language daily, has reported that 343 factories along the 326-mile Nakdong River, the country's longest, have been found to have illegally discharged toxic waste last year.

The leak that prompted the newest protest started when an outdoor tank to the Doosan factory burst. The pipe leaked at least 30 tons of pure concentrated phenol into the river. Prosecutors charge that the company waited hours to report the accident, making it impossible for the authorities to shut off water supplies in time.

But the huge amount of phenol may have saved many residents from further illness or even death — the water was so heavily tainted that it had an overpowering stench that made it virtually undrinkable, residents say.

"It smelled so awful that you vomited when you got near it," said T.H. Jo, an area environmental official.

The intense reaction against Doosan seems to underscore the growing conflict between industrial companies unaccustomed to being

questioned and a public that got its first taste of real political power only four years ago.

Soon after the elections that brought Mr. Roh to power, the country was shaken by strikes in some industries. The bitterness of those days disputes have added to public suspicions about the chaebol, Korea's giant industrial groups.

Chemical-laden rivers and air fouled with exhaust make for a potent target. A longstanding plan to build a titanium operation in South

Korea has encountered strong opposition from environmentalists.

"I think it has to do with a sudden sense of affluence in Korea," said Mr. Yoon, the environmental agency administrator. "People are tired of bad working conditions and bad living conditions."

But some industrial officials remain philosophical.

"You can't hide this kind of thing," the Doosan Group official said. "We have no choice but to accept our guilt and try to build up again."

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SPORTS

Harkes, Thorstvedt: At Home

LONDON — Consolation is a pretty feeble offering to those beset with a winner-takes-all mentality. Nevertheless, having seen how risk-taking American golf fans feel toward another damned Brit taking the Masters at Augusta, how would it be if we let a native of New Jersey score at an English soccer cup final?

It is in the cards. Come Sunday, John Harkes will be the first U.S. citizen to play in Wembley Stadium, other than the London Monarchs whose first World League of American Football games have pulled in 46,952 and 35,327 customers.

So long as the weather stays dry, and the heavens don't trample the sacred soccer turf into quagmire, the British look fondly on the American game.

They love being pampered, NFL family style. It's mainly our trans-Atlantic cousins who grouse about the playing being some way short of Joe Montana.

Never mind. Should Harkes, a soccer player of considerable running power and enthusiasm, hit a right-foot shot anything like his recent 30-yard (27-meter) screamer past England's goalie Peter Shilton, at least half of Sunday's capacity 80,000 will raise Wembley's roof.

Harkes is due to line up for Sheffield Wednesday against Manchester United in England's league cup final. At 23, he has already won over the people who count — the critical Yorkshire followers of Sheffield who treat visitors from southern England, never mind from across the ocean, as foreigners.

Yorkshire folk admire whole-heartedness. Harkes epitomizes that. "The lad can tackle, he runs all day, and he gets bloody stuck in. He'll do for us," is one fan's verdict.

The coach, Ron Atkinson, rates Harkes as Mr. Adaptable. He got his chance at right back while Roland Nilsson, Sheffield's Swedish defender, was injured; now he is restored to his U.S. World Cup role on the right of midfield.

"I had never heard of Sheffield or Wednesday," Harkes admits. "And I've only ever seen Wembley on videos. Now, after seven months in England, I'm going there. It's a dream some guys wait 10 years for."

Wrong. Some wait a lifetime. The only doubt is that this Wednesday night Harkes plays for Sheffield in a tough, crucial league promotion match at Newcastle. A recent groin strain reminded him that every match is a potential hazard given the overly physical British way of doing things.

He came forewarned. His parents are Scots who settled among British and Irish exiles in Kearney, New Jersey, where John was born and raised in a veritable soccer enclave.

And his father James, once a soccer pro in Dundee, has British newspapers flown in to keep up with the sport. Consequently, even though young John talks with a kind of mid-Atlantic accent, even though he also played a mean game of ice hockey, he gave up the final year at the University of Virginia to join Sheffield after the World Cup.

He missed a degree, gained a British passport, and

says: "The mind will still be there when the body has aged."

Quicker than anyone thought, he gets to play in the same team as Trevor Francis, 37, whose performances for the now defunct North American Soccer League inspired Harkes. "The kids have been playing soccer ever since," says Harkes. "It's parents who never wanted to have it take over. But with the World Cup coming to the States, parents need to get educated."

He, meanwhile, is learning that the English are not quite so chauvinistic as he feared. Having a Swedish fullback and U.S. midfielder in Sheffield blue and white stripes in Wembley is a sign of the times.

Another was the appearance last Sunday on the same turf of a Norwegian keeping goal for Tottenham Hotspur. "It became the new Viking invasion!" chuckled Erik Thorstvedt, son of a Stavanger shipyard electrician who attracted hundreds of his countrymen to the FA Cup semifinal (the major of England's two cup tournaments).

"When I was a little boy in Stavanger and people asked what I would be, I always said a soccer player. They told me to be realistic. In his teens, between school and national Army service and work in a sports shop and furniture store, he shot up to 6 feet 4 inches (1.92 meters). But in Norway, land of 4 million people, no player in those days was a professional.

Thorstvedt kept his visions of Wembley's world

famous twin towers. He visited London as a 21-year-old seven years ago for trials with Spurs. With Arsenal, five years later, while he was playing for IFK Gothenburg and building up 64 international caps for Norway, Spurs gave him a second chance. The shy Norwegian giant, now a married man, was bigger and better than any of five goalkeepers at Tottenham. However, he made what he calls "my nightmare start," allowing a long shot through his fingers in front of millions of TV viewers.

Erik was spared the humiliation of being dropped because the British government had allowed him in on two conditions: that he plays as first team goalkeeper, and the position was first advertised throughout the EC.

Thus, by government decree, he was allowed time to recapture his nerve.

Now Spurs, down on the heels of near bankruptcy, has reached May's FA Cup Final. By sport's curious, cruel twist, the last whistle came with Thorstvedt's opposite number, Arsenal goalkeeper David Seaman, on his knees and in tears.

Seaman, unbeaten in 26 of 33 league matches for Arsenal, faltered on the third, clutching goal, from Gary Lineker. Thorstvedt tried to be his comforter. "When you make a mistake, you hurt up inside," says Thorstvedt. "As a goalkeeper you have no options. You would like to dig yourself down. An outfield player can compensate by running more, tackling a bit harder, but a goalkeeper can only react. Otherwise you go for things which you never can reach."

Indeed, Wembley was the unreachable for boys like Harkes and Thorstvedt.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

New Start In Liverpool

LONDON — Liverpool, the dominant European soccer team until being banned after the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster, Tuesday named a new manager. And beginning Thursday, Liverpool will be allowed back in European competition.

Graeme Souness, a former player, is the new manager. Souness, 38, leaves Scottish champion Glasgow Rangers to return to the club where he scored 56 goals in 352 games.

In six seasons with Liverpool, he and Kenny Dalglish, who quit as manager in February, won the English championship four times.

The move resurrects speculation, denied by both clubs in February, that Dalglish will return to Liverpool.

Liverpool's European amnesty will surely arrive after a UEFA meeting in London Thursday. "I think Liverpool have suffered enough now," said Lennart Johansson, the UEFA president.

—ROB HUGHES

SIDELINES IOC May Require Blood Drug Tests

BARCELONA (AP) — The International Olympic Committee said Tuesday it is considering a proposal to use blood samples to test athletes for doping. Officials acknowledged the procedure could cause legal and ethical controversy.

The issue was raised at the IOC's Executive Board meeting by Prince Alexandre de Merode, chairman of the IOC's medical commission.

The IOC now relies on urine samples to test athletes for use of drugs. But some medical experts believe blood tests would be more efficient in detecting banned substances.

The IOC vice president, Koba Mikayev, a judge on the International Court of Justice, warned that such testing could raise legal, moral and religious problems. In some countries, he said, it might violate laws and conventions on human rights and civil liberties.

—AP

Igwebuike Cleared In Heroin Case

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — Minnesota Vikings kicker Donald Igwebuike's acquittal in a scheme to smuggle heroin from his native Nigeria has put his football career back on track — and he says he's ready.

"I want to kick. I want to play next season, and I want to get on with my life," Igwebuike said as he perched on a victory cigar outside federal court following Monday's verdict.

Igwebuike could have faced up to 120 years in prison and \$6 million in fines if convicted of conspiracy and drug importation. Instead, he said he will return to Minneapolis to train for next season.

For the Record

With Digger Phelps retiring, the search for a successor at Notre Dame has not officially begun but sources are already saying that Xavier's Pete Gillen, a former assistant under Phelps, will become a leading candidate. Phelps announced Monday that he will step down.

Duke's Mike Krzyzewski, Seton Hall's P.J. Carlesimo and the NBA's Cleveland Cavaliers' Lenny Wilkens have been picked as assistants to Coach Daly on the coaching staff of the U.S. Olympic basketball team, USA Basketball announced Monday night. (AP)

April in Paris



Boxer Mike Tyson brought his own sense of fashion to Paris. Dressed in apple-green leather overalls, cut at the knee, and sans shirt, Tyson was the center of attention Monday while touring the city in a stretch limousine.

—AP

Paris-Roubaix: On the Day of Cobblestones, It Was a 1-2 French Finish

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

COMPIEGNE, France — Not so many years ago, one of the first American bicycle riders to follow Greg LeMond into the professional ranks in Europe started out the window of his hotel in Compiègne and grew despondent.

Rain, especially sheets of cold rain driven by a hard wind, had that effect on him. The rider (names and dates omitted to protect the guilty) had grown up in

CYCLING CLASSICS

America's Golden West and was accustomed to racing in perpetual sunshine. He was accustomed to soft winds with perhaps a trace of orange scenting them, not strong winds tainting briny from the North Sea. He was accustomed to racing over well-surfaced roads, to swinging into a curve and knowing that his front wheel would not burst as it smashed into a cobblestone or sank into a pothole hidden by mud.

The longer he stared out the window, the more despondent he grew. He had spent that afternoon training with his teammates on part of the course for the next day's Paris-Roubaix race. As they pounded over cobblestones in the cold rain, as the pounding moved up the bicycle frame and into his arms and then his skull, he began to long for the Golden West, sunshine, gentle winds and well-surfaced roads.

This was to be his first Paris-Roubaix. Outside his window, the wind snapped and the rain slashed. At some hour either early in the morning or late in the night, the rider reached his decision. Moving quietly so that he did not rouse his roommate, he dressed and packed, making sure he had at least one team jersey as a souvenir of his racing days in Europe.

Then he left the hotel, returned to Paris and bought a plane ticket to the United States. While the rest of his former teammates were skidding and falling and crashing on the cobblestones of Paris-Roubaix, he was flying home. He is said to be quite happy there still.

"You always hear the stories about Paris-Roubaix, about the cobblestones," Frankie Andreu admitted. "The newspapers, magazines, all the riders talk about it. I never heard of the cobblestones before I became a professional because there's nothing like them back home." That's as in Dearborn, Michigan.

Andreu is a 24-year-old rider who was getting ready last weekend for his second Paris-Roubaix. He was intimidated "only a little bit" before his first appearance, he insisted, and when the weather then remained dry he was able to relax.

"Not being wet gave me a lot more confidence and helped me make it through," he said. Andreu did not remember exactly where he finished last year but said with a laugh that it was far back. The record book says it was 90th place.

He was speaking as his Motorola team awaited its turn to be introduced before the start in Compiègne. Despite its name, Paris-Roubaix traditionally begins in Compiègne, 86 kilometers (54 miles) northeast of Paris, but does end in Roubaix, 266.5 kilometers later.

About 50 kilometers of the route cover short stretches of cobblestones. Although choking dust rises from the earlier roadbed when the cobblestones are dry, nearly all riders fear them much more when they are wet and slippery.

One who said he does not is John Tomic, 23, another American rider for Motorola and the 1989 mountain bike world champion. "I'm used to rough terrain," Tomic said. "Paris-Roubaix is one of the highlights of my season, one of

the races that I think I can do well in. But last year was dry and this year is dry, so it's not a huge advantage to me. When it's dry it's pretty easy to keep your bike upright."

"But it's still a rough ride. It's a strong man's race, a lot like mountain biking."

Like Andreu, Tomic also finished his first Paris-Roubaix last year, and again like Andreu, he was far behind: 92nd place. "I finished last year but I was out of contention after 160 or 170 kilometers," Tomic said. "I just rode the rest of the race to get a feel for it. Hopefully I'll be riding this year for results instead of experience."

Paris-Roubaix is such a difficult race that young riders rarely do well their first few times out. Even some veteran riders never get the knack of riding on cobblestones — "A circus, a lottery," Bernard Hinault calls the race disdainfully, and he won it in 1981 — and such stars as Stephen Roche, Claudio Chiappucci, Gianni Bugno, Maurizio Fondriest, Erik Breukink, Pedro Delgado and Miguel Indurain exercised their prudence to skip it this year.

"We do ride on cobblestones in other races," Tomic continued, "but they're not as rough and not as many. Paris-Roubaix is kind of more of the same stuff but worse. A lot more of it and a lot rougher."

Sunday's race, the 89th edition, was run in clear and windy weather, and was indeed more of the same stuff for at least one rider, Marc Madiot of the RMO team. Attacking at the same place — the next-to-last cobblestone zone, 15 kilometers from the finish — where he attacked victoriously in 1985, Madiot became the first Frenchman since 1921 to win Paris-Roubaix twice.

He finished one minute 7 seconds ahead or long enough to take a solitary tour of the velodrome in Roubaix while thousands applauded him. Victories by French riders in big races like this,

World Cup classic are rare these days. Even rarer is a one-two finish for the French, but Jean-Claude Colotti of the Tonton Tapis team supplied that by winning a sprint finish from Carlo Bomani, a Belgian, with Weimann, and Steve Bauer, a Canadian with Motorola.

"I wasn't having a super day for the first 230 kilometers," said a pleased Madiot, two days shy of his 32d birthday. "But I knew how to ride this race." It was his 10th Paris-Roubaix.

"The big thing is knowing how to use the wind, to keep yourself sheltered as much as possible," he said. "Personally, I prefer Paris-Roubaix when it rains."

Of the 196 riders who set off, 105 made it to Roubaix. Among those who dropped out of the race somewhere were Andreu and Tomic.

For Tomic, that somewhere was the second feed zone, at Métrigies, after 209 kilometers. "I had two flats, had nowhere to go and was never in contention," he said the next day by phone.

"My first flat left me chasing when we reached the Arenberg," a 24-kilometer forest trail with the biggest and most irregularly laid cobblestones. "What a mess it was! I was just starting to catch up when I flattened again and that was it."

He passed the phone to Andreu, his roommate at their home in Belgium. His somewhere, Andreu said, was the first feed zone, at Sotemes, 118 kilometers into the race.

"But I did my job," he said. "I was supposed to make sure Bauer was in front when we hit the first cobblestones, and he was. I ended up crashing when we hit the second zone of cobblestones. Some guy just took out my handlebars. My rear wheel got pretty banged up too."

"Too bad, because my legs felt good. I felt good, my legs felt good but that's Paris-Roubaix for you."

BOOKS

THE PATRIARCH: The Rise and Fall of the Bingham Dynasty

By Susan E. Tift and Alex S. Jones. Illustrated. 574 pages. \$24.95. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Richard Lingeman

THIS richly embroidered chronicle by Susan E. Tift, an associate editor of Time magazine, and Alex S. Jones, a reporter for The New York Times, depicts with the sweep of a medieval tapestry five generations of family history.

Its central focus, however, is on the three generations of the Bingham family who owned the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times. The first owner was Robert North Bingham, universally known as Judge Bingham (he had served an interim term on the local bench).

He had the luck and looks to make two financially advantageous marriages. His first wife died when the car she was riding in was struck by a train; her son Barry, whom she was holding in her

arms, survived. The judge remarried to Mary Lily Kenan Flagler, widow of Henry Flagler, a former Rockefeller partner and one of the country's richest men.

Suspected of being a fortune hunter by Mary Lily's relatives, Judge Bingham had to forswear any share of her fortune. But later, under cloudy circumstances, Mary Lily added a codicil to her will leaving her husband \$5 million.

After her death, the circumstances of this legacy and the causes of her demise, became food for gossip. Tift and Jones carefully conclude that Mary Lily was an alcoholic and probably had tertiary syphilis, contracted from Flagler. The medical treatment she received was, contrary to dark legend, therapeutically proper for the times.

Judge Bingham took his \$5 million, and in 1918 purchased the Courier-Journal and the Times, making the former into a respected liberal Democratic Party organ in the conservative Midwest. Before he died in 1937, he had passed the torch to his son Barry.

A dreamy, effete boy who was happily writing poetry, he had found himself intellectually after four years at Harvard; more important, he had met his

future wife, a pretty Radcliffe blue-stockinger named Mary Clifford Caperton. Barry had no head for business or running a newspaper. But he was smart enough to hire good managers and give them their heads and ample budgets.

His editor and publisher was Mark Ehrhardt, a shrewd, hard-drinking, shirt-sleeved newspaperman who inspired and cajoled his staff into producing the best paper between New York and St. Louis.

The 1930s and '40s were the Courier-Journal's golden years, when it was consistently ranked among the top 10 newspapers in the United States. As the authors write, "Mark was the key to the paper's success, but it was Barry's devoted vision of what the papers could be and his willingness to forgo large profits that made the excellence of the Courier-Journal and Times possible."

Barry had made his oldest son, Worth, his apparent heir, but the young man was killed in a freak accident. Barry Jr. was next in line, a misfit in school like his father. Idealistic and upright, but sometimes callous toward subordinates, Barry Jr. elevated the paper's ethical standards but he alienated his sisters, Sallie and Eleanor, who were also stockholders.

Sallie was a novelist of unrealized early promise; Eleanor was a lapsed flower child of the 60s. Both had returned bearing bruises in the safe haven of family wealth and prestige. Both wanted a hand in running the paper, and Barry Sr., retired but still the controlling stockholder, encouraged them.

Differences flared up with increasing frequency among the siblings and their spouses. Barry Sr. frantically tried to smother them, but he was caught in an ultimately insoluble conflict. Finally, he and Mary decided that it was time to terminate the dynasty. The paper was sold in 1986 to the Gannett chain for \$305 million.

The authors recount this complex, very human saga fully and fairly. The shifts in perspective from one person to another are sometimes dizzying, like a speeded-up version of "Rashomon." But the evidence is skillfully orchestrated and imbued with the psychological resonance of a novel.

Richard Lingeman, the executive editor of the Nation, is the author of a two-volume biography of Theodore Dreiser. He wrote this for The New York Times.

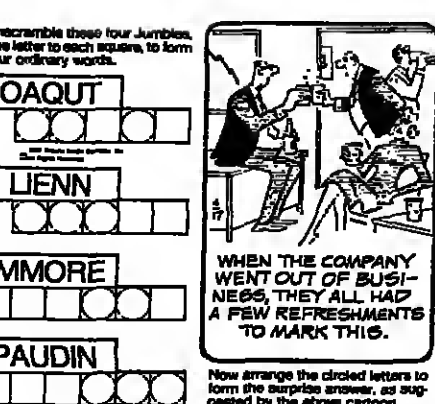
BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on list
1	HEARTBEAT	by Danielle Steel	1
2	THE ORCID OF SHAN	by Tom Clancy	2
3	THE FIRM	by John Grisham	3
4	THE EAGLE HAS FLOWN	by Jack Higgins	4
5	THE SEEDS OF KILL	by David Edgington	5
6	DAMAGE	by Josephine Hart	6
7	COLD FIRE	by Dean Rusk	7
8	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE	by Jack Higgins	8
9	MAGIC HOUR	by Susan Isaac	9
10	CIRCLE OF FRIENDS	by Maurya Burch	10
11	FORGIVING	by LaVelle Spence	11
12	FATHER MELANCHOLY'S DAUGHTER	by Gail Godwin	12
13	POSSESSION	by A.S. Byatt	13
14	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO	by Dr. Seuss	14
15	THE WITCHING HOUR	by Anne Rice	15
1	YOU'LL NEVER EAT LUNCH IN THIS TOWN AGAIN	by Julia Phillips	1
2	IRON JOHN	by Robert Bly	2
3	A HISTORY OF THE ARAB PEOPLES	by Albert Hourani	3
4	RIOTERS ON THE STORM	by John Deane	4
5	SLEEPWALKING THROUGH HISTORY	by Hayes Johnson	5
6	AND THE SEA WILL TELL	by Vincent Bugliosi with Bruce R. Henderson	6
7	THE OMBUDSMAN	by Nicholas Lemann	7
8	IN OUR DEFENSE	by Ellen Alderman and Caroline Kennedy	8
9	THE PRIZE	by Daniel Yergin	9
10	THE NEXT CENTURY	by David Halberstam	10
11	JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND	by Deborah Tannen	11
12	MILLIE'S BOOK	as dictated to Barbara Bush	12
13	MORE LUNCH: OAK	by John Deane	13
14	THE CIVIL WAR	by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	14
15	A LIFE ON THE ROAD	by Charles Kuralt	15
1	ADVICE: HOW TO MISCELLANEOUS	by John Bradshaw	1
2	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH	by Martin Handberg	2
3	WHERE'S WALDO?	by Martin Handberg	3
4	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK	by Charles J. Givens	4
5	FINANCIAL SELF-DEFENSE	by Charles J. Givens	5

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form four ordinary words.



Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: G R E E P K I T T Y B E N I G N S Q U A L L. Answer: The hardest thing to give — is "I".

DOONESBURY



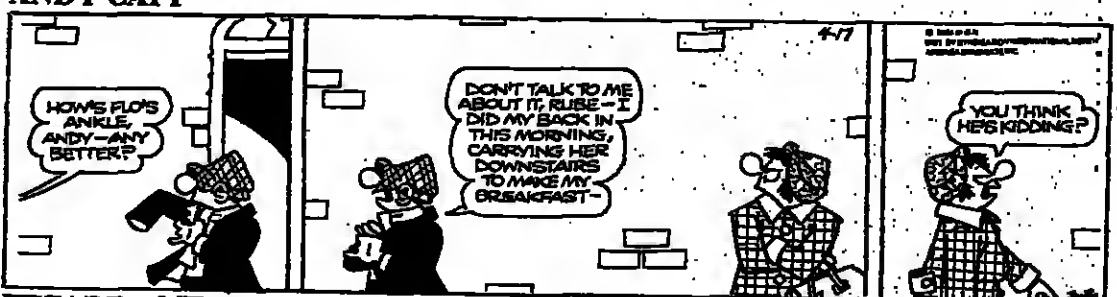
PEANUTS



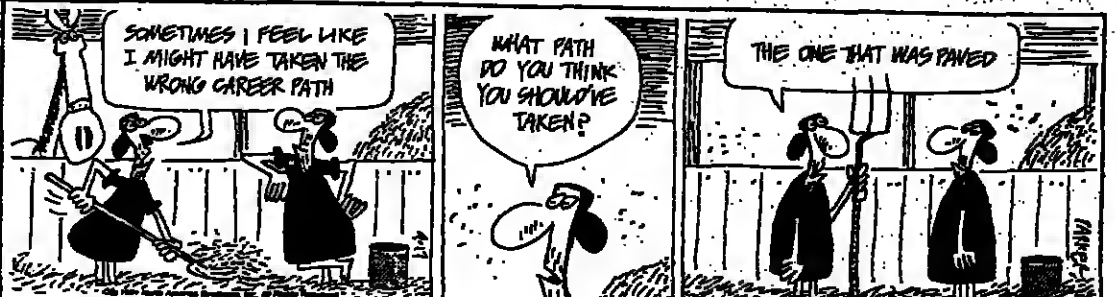
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SPORTS

Penguins Finish Devils

The Associated Press
PITTSBURGH — Three days ago, Paul Coffey was wondering if he had played his last game of hockey for the season. Now, because he has not, the New Jersey Devils have played their last game of the season.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

muchison and Mario Lemieux for two periods Monday night. But thanks to Coffey's late heroics, the Penguins eliminated the Devils, 4-0, in Game 7 of their Patrick Division semifinal series.

Coffey, who had been expected to miss the rest of the playoffs, and Lemieux each scored, and Jiri

Hrdina had two goals to back Pittsburgh's first shutout in three years.

"We had a lot of adversity in this series, but this team wasn't ready to go home," Coach Bob Johnson said after the Penguins won the decisive game of a playoff series for the second time in their 24-year history.

Despite having seized the momentum with a 3-2 victory in Game 5 that gave them a 3-2 series lead, the Devils are now out of the playoffs.

They lost the momentum when an apparent tying goal by Laurie Boschman in Game 6 was waved off by the referee, Bill McCrea, last Saturday in the Meadowlands.

The Penguins won, 4-3, and the Devils never scored again.

"We lost the series Saturday in

New Jersey," said Tom McVie, the Devils' coach.

And they lost it when Coffey skated on the ice about a half-hour before game time Monday.

"Having Coffey in the lineup was very inspirational for them," said John MacLean of the Devils.

Coffey temporarily lost the vision in his left eye after being high-sticked by a Devil defenseman, Viacheslav Fetisov, in Game 4, and he was not expected to play again this season.

Only last Saturday, Coffey said he would not play hockey again because another injury might threaten his vision.

A retina specialist surprised him Monday by saying there was no risk of retinal detachment because the bleeding behind his eye had stopped.

A's and Reds: Opposite Ways

Oakland Wins 5th Straight

The Associated Press
The Oakland Athletics didn't wait long to get hot. Since losing their opener, they've won five in a row.

Jose Canseco broke a seventh-inning tie with a three-run homer and Cy Young Award winner Bob

Welch allowed seven hits in eight innings Monday night as the A's beat the California Angels, 5-2.

Canseco came up in the seventh with the score tied, 2-2. Mike Gallego singled off McCaskill to open the

inning. Lance Blankenship struck out and Dave Henderson singled. Canseco then hit a drive that sailed 25

feet beyond the 386-foot (117.4-meter) sign in left-center field.

"But Jose only got a piece of the ball," said Tony La

Cincinnati Loses 4th in Row

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Things aren't quite as easy for the Cincinnati Reds

this time.

The Reds, who led the National League West wire

to wire in 1990 then beat Oakland in the World Series, have lost four straight games. The Reds started a West

Coast trip Monday night and were beaten, 3-2, in 11

innings in San Diego by the Padres, who are 6-1 and lead the NL West.

Manager Lou Piniella was disgusted with the Reds' performance after a 12-1 loss to Atlanta at Riverfront Stadium on Sunday. Monday's loss was another ugly

effort as two wild pitches by Ted Power allowed Shawn Abner to score the winning run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Abner led off the 11th with a single off Power (1-1)

and moved to second on pitcher Mike Maddux's sacrifice. Abner took third on Power's first wild pitch.

Maddux (2-0) pitched two perfect innings in relief of starter Bruce Hurst. Hurst was one out away from

victory when Eric Davis scored from second on two errors to make it 2-2 in the ninth.

Third baseman Gary Templeton, a shortstop

throughout his career, fielded a grounder by Todd Benizager, but his throw to first was in the dirt and

First McGiff couldn't handle it. McGiff threw home, but catcher Benito Santiago couldn't come up

with the throw for another error.

Mets 9, Pirates 3: Howard Johnson drove in four

runs, including a run-scoring single in a six-run ninth

inning, to carry New York in Pittsburgh and keep David Cone undefeated in seven career decisions

against the Pirates.

With the score 3-3, reliever Bob Kipper (1-1) started

the ninth by walking Greg Jefferies and Vince Coleman. The Mets broke the tie when Kipper threw wildly

on Keith Miller's bunt single.

Astros 3, Braves 1: Jeff Bagwell's first major league

homer, a two-run shot in the ninth inning, lifted

visiting Houston over Atlanta.

Ken Caminiti, who had three hits, singled with two

outs off reliever Kent Mercker (0-1) and Bagwell

followed with a drive over the left-field fence.

Cubs 5, Phillies 4: Andre Dawson hit his first home

run of the season as Chicago took advantage of four

wild pitches by starter Jason Grimsley to win at home.

Dodgers 2, Giants 1: Tim Lincecum (2-0) drove up five

hits in six innings and survived three Los Angeles

errors as the Dodgers won on a cold, windy night in

San Francisco. Becher also pitched out of two bases-

loaded situations.

Cardinals 5, Expos 4: Pedro Guerrero hit two

home runs, including a leadoff shot in the ninth that

sparked a three-run St. Louis rally, as the Cardinals

beat Montreal in the Expos' home opener. (AP, UPI)



Mod Daniel of Tel Aviv, trying to stop José Montero of Barcelona. Montero proved unstoppable, scoring 25 points in Barcelona's victory in the semifinals of the European Final Four on Tuesday.

For Johnson, No Assistance Needed

The Associated Press

INGLEWOOD, California — Magic Johnson is the

National Basketball Association's all-time assist leader,

and in the on-court celebration immediately after

ward, he was moved to tears.

"I figured it would be emotional," Johnson said

Monday night after surpassing Oscar Robertson's

career assist record during the Los Angeles Lakers'

victory over the Dallas Mavericks. "I thought about all

the times we played shirts and skins, hoping one day to

get into the NBA. Then finally getting into the NBA

"I cried for all the times I shovelled snow off the

walk and practiced hook shots with my dad. I cried for

my dad. He's the one — he's the only reason I'm here.

He explained to me how to share the basketball."

Johnson got 19 assists as the Lakers beat the Mavericks,

112-106. A three-time league most valuable play-

er, he needed nine assists to break Robertson's record

of 9,887. Johnson finished the game with 9,898 assists.

The record-tying assist came with 6:46 left in the

second quarter when Johnson set up James Worthy for

a short jump shot. Johnson got his record-breaking

ninth assist with 5:44 left in the period, lobbing a pass

to Terry Teagle, who made a turnaround jumper from

the right baseline.

Johnson, 31, needed less than 12 seasons to break

the mark it took Robertson 14 seasons to establish.

Johnson has led the Lakers to five NBA championships

and helped them qualify for the playoffs in each of his

12 professional seasons.

Robertson, now 52, played for the Cincinnati

Royals from 1960-70 and the Milwaukee Bucks from

1970-74. Robertson didn't attend the game, instead

sending a congratulatory telegram to Johnson.

Split and Barcelona In European Final

The Associated Press

PARIS — POP 84 of Split, Yu-

goslavia, fought off a determined

Scavolini Pesaro Italian club to

prevail, 93-87, Tuesday night and

join F.C. Barcelona in the final of

the European Club Champions

Cup.

In the other semifinal, José Montero

scored 25 points as Barcelona

advanced in the European Final

Four with a 101-67 rout of Maccabi

of Tel Aviv.

POP 84 is the two-time defend-

ing European club champion. But

it has been three decades since a

team won the tournament three

years in a row.

Pesaro led for most of the first

half and the game was tight until

Split's defense took control well

into the second half. Zoran Savic

scored 23 points for Split.

Montero led the way for Barcelo-

na with a 5-for-9 performance from

3-point territory as he led Barcelo-

na to a 50-38 halftime lead.

Four other Barcelona players

were also in double figures. Steve

Trumbo scored 19 and Juan San

Epifanio (Epi) contributed 18. José

Ortiz scored 13 and Ignacio Soloz-

abar, the Barcelona captain, had 11.

Maccabi had a fast start in the

game, going up by 9-2. But the

Spaniards' quickness and power

brought them back in a hurry and

they pulled away easily.

European Clubs Getting NBA's Full-Court Press

Sandra Bailey

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Atlanta Hawks'

scout has checked in, but the Chi-

cago Bulls general manager, Jerry

Krause, has not yet shown up to

claim his 11 tickets. David Stern

the National Basketball Associa-

tion commissioner, has just left the

arena, making way for Bill Walton,

who is down on the court showing

an eager group of young players

how to pivot to the hoop. Just be-

hind the basket, conspicuous as

ever, Hubie Brown is doing his

schtick for the television cameras.

And on the far sideline, just a

few seats down from Jack Ramsay

and directly in front of Calvin

Murphy, a French soldier named

Philippe Urie is looking at the most

amazing sight of all: the glitter of

the diamonds on a 1988 Los Ange-

les Lakers' championship ring.

The banter among the members

of the French military team stops

and Urie's eyes grow big.

"Damn," he says, turning the

treasure over in his hands. "See, I

say it like an American."

The Americans are in Paris this

week, basketball in hand and

NBA logos everywhere, celebrating

one of Europe's biggest sporting

events: the European Final Four

of club basketball. The annual

championship series, which started

in 1958, is at the Parc des Princes

in Paris, where the 15,000 seats are

sold out for games Tuesday and

Thursday.

The NBA has nearly 40 front-

office ties here. The league also

sends Walton, the former UCLA

Portland Trail Blazers and Boston

Celtics star; Ramsay, the second-

winningest coach in NBA history;

Brown, another former coaching

great; and Murphy, the all-time

leading scorer for the Houston

Rockets, to run clinics for coaches.

In addition to the Paris clinics,

the NBA will put on seven other

this year and a spokesman says

that Stern envisions the NBA will

eventually conduct an average of one

a week in Europe.

"We think that the world of

basketball is getting very small,"

Stern told the approximately 400 coaches

Tuesday. "And collaborative efforts

like this make it even smaller."

Television shrinks it further. The

Final Four is being carried on TV

in Europe, of course, but also

in the United States, on Sports-

Channel America. That explains

why not every NBA team has a

scout in Paris, although Ramsay

estimated that a dozen teams

would have a representative on

hand during the week.

The European basketball talent

pool is not shallow, but Brian Mc-

Intyre of the NBA said it might not

be as deep now as it was a few

years back. Then, Vlade Divac and

Drazen Petrovic were in Yugoslavia,

not wearing the uniforms of the

Lakers and New Jersey Nets. Alex-

ander Volkov and Sarunas Marci-

onius were Soviet stars, not yet

transplanted to the Atlanta Hawks

and Golden State Warriors.

"But the best one is still over

here," Ramsay said, and there

could be little doubt who he meant.

Toni Kukoc, the 22-year-old

captain of two-time European

champion POP 84 of Split, Yu-

goslavia, is without question the

man

of the hour here. It is he who drew

Krause's attention, the Bulls hav-

ing made Kukoc a first-round draft

pick last year although the chances

of their signing him remain uncer-

tain.

Kukoc, with his sweet left-hand-

ed shot and starting playmaking

ability, has been called the "Magic

Johnson of Europe." Whether that

is hype is debatable, given the lack

of quick success in the NBA by

European players unaccustomed

to the NBA's tough man-to-man

defense, among other things.

Ramsay, for one, is convinced.

"He could play in the NBA right

now," Ramsay said.

